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Winter Lambing at Granger, Wyoming

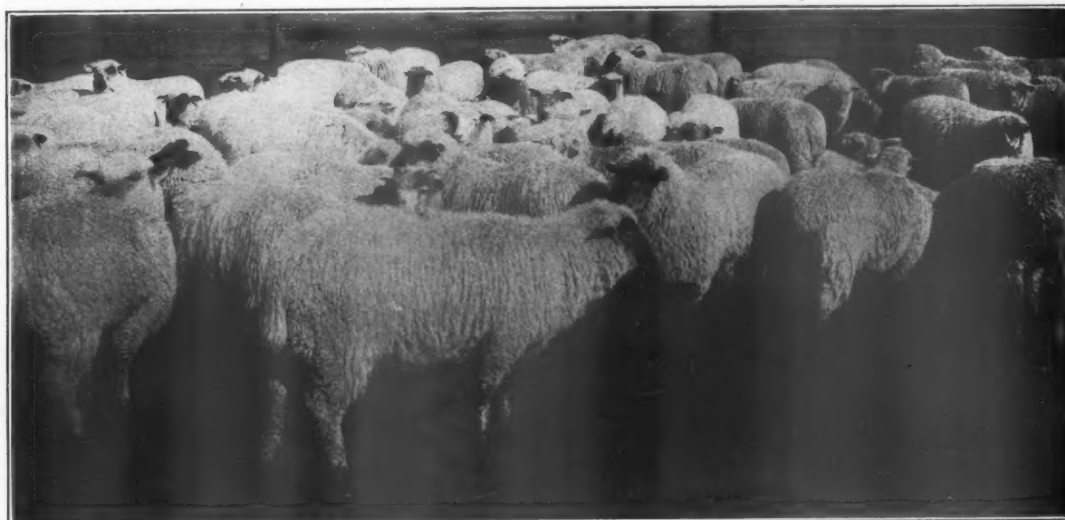
By J. D. NOBLITT, Cokeville, Wyoming

I will endeavor to comply with your request for a story covering our experiment with the bunch of old ewes and the tent shed lambing which we tried out on the winter range last winter and which resulted in our breaking all records with the lambs sold at Omaha on the 22nd day of September.

This bunch consisted of nine hundred aged ewes (old gummerns) such as have been selling in the fall in this

of January they were eating from one quarter to one-third of a pound per day. March 15th we moved them in near Granger, Wyoming, which is right in the midst of the winter range and began feeding alfalfa in addition to the meal cake. We put up a cheap frame 22 by 150 feet and covered it with canvass, using twenty-five foot squares; for the side walls we used four foot strips of canvass with a ten-inch board

ing the Ellenwood hot iron system. After lambing, this herd was trailed eighty miles before shearing, were sheared at Cokeville and then trailed another eighty miles to their summer range. The meal cake and hay was discontinued when through lambing, but the ewes left the lambing sheds in exceptionally good condition and came back from the summer range much heavier than aged ewes had ever done



The Lambs That Topped the Market Netting \$8.16 per Head.

country for \$2.75 to \$4.50 each for several years past. Their breeding was about one quarter to three-eighths Rambouillets on Cotswold-Lincoln; a cross that seems to fit the range requirements very nicely in this district. These ewes were bred to black face bucks to lamb in April, which is a little more than a month earlier than our regular range lambing. We began feeding nut size cottonseed meal cake on the range when we put the bucks in this herd, more for the purpose of keeping the bucks in good shape, but as the ewes learned to eat it we increased the amount so that by the first

at the bottom. We put a stove and warming room in one end and divided the remainder of the shed up into 3x4 foot individual pens for the ewe and lamb and into larger pens to which we worked them as they got older. Outside of the shed we made wind breaks on the north and west sides by using strips of canvass five feet wide. For the site we selected a sandy hillside sloping towards the east. We hauled water with a 500 gallon wagon tank and used tubs and buckets to water the sheep. The loss in the ewes was nominal considering their ages. We docked 127 per cent of lambs, us-

for us before. We shipped the entire herd and sold on the Omaha market 893 lambs and 879 ewes, which we believe is the biggest percentage of lambs ever marketed from the range in this part of the country. When this shipment reached the yards at South Omaha the lambs were readily pronounced the best bunch of range lambs ever offered at the Omaha market, but the buyers for the packers "shied" a little on account of their size, explaining, however, as they are always able to explain, that while their quality was strictly A-1 and that the meat of such lambs was absolutely equal to that of the

smaller lambs of like age, but that their butchers and retailers had some difficulty in selling the dressed meat on account of its size resembling so closely that of grown sheep. For this reason we were compelled to take twenty cents per hundred less than the top price for the day, or \$10.15 on a \$10.35 market, which was a good dollar and a quarter below the high market that had existed a couple of weeks earlier. But at that, the lambs, weighing 87 pounds, net the tidy sum of \$8.16 each, considerably the highest price ever brought by range lambs on the Omaha market. The ewes sold to a "one year" feeder, bringing \$7.39 net, which is also a record price for range breeding ewes on the Omaha market.

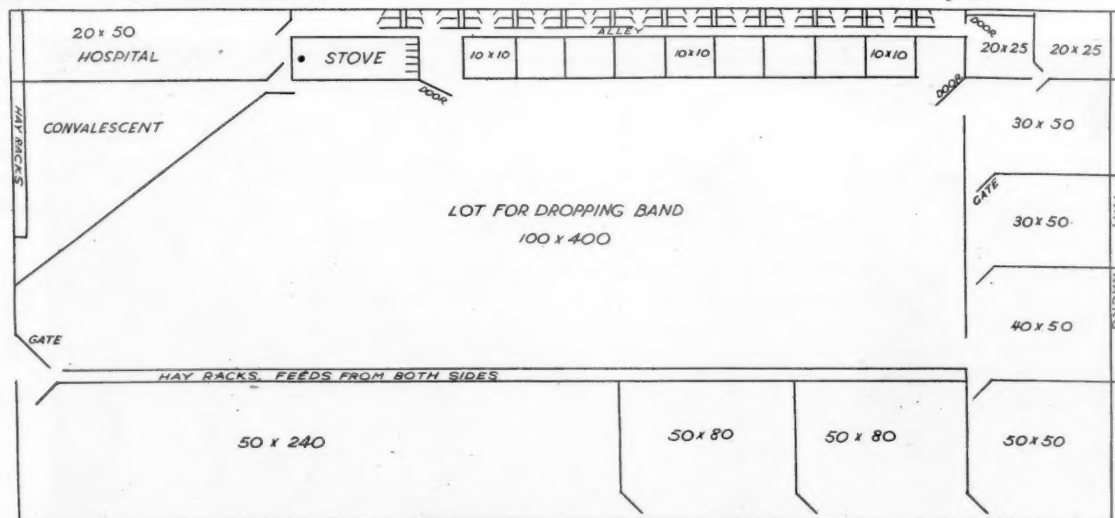
FROM SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

I am sorry that I did not get to the Salt Lake Ram Sale. I had fully intended to attend, but I was at Mr. Harding's sale at Waukesha, where I purchased eleven head of imported Hampshire ewes and an imported ram, and then was on my way to Salt Lake City, when the threatened railway strike looked as though it was sure to come, and I changed my routing to one of the northern roads in order to meet a train of lambs that I had on their way to Chicago. I was thinking that if they got tied up, they would need my attention. However, I am going to be with you at the January meeting.

F. M. ROTHROCK.

NEW LAMBING SHED.

In an issue of this paper last year, we described in detail the lambing shed constructed by Governor Gooding at Gooding, Idaho. While this shed contained about 600 individual pens for ewe and lamb, it was found too small and 500 feet more is being added to the shed. Last year, the Gooding ewes dropped their lambs in an open pen from which they were taken to the covered shed. We are now advised that arrangements have been made so that this year the entire drop band will be kept under cover all the time. The Governor feels that he can save enough more lambs in this way to more than offset the expense.



Plan of Cokeville Lambing Shed.

Those old ewes net us a larger profit per head this year than did our prime young and better grade ewes which were ranged and lambled in May in the usual manner and we believe that the question of what to do with the old range ewe is largely solved by this experiment.

We did not secure a good picture of the lambing shed, but inclose herewith a sketch of the ground plan; also three pictures of the lambs and a cut of a hundred Hampshire ram lambs we purchased this season from the Walnut Hall Farms of Donerail, Ky., and which we will use this year in our attempt to duplicate with some improvements our last winter's experiment.

HAY SCARCE.

Hay is very scarce in eastern Idaho, and I do not believe any can be bought under \$12 in the stack. Around Rexburg, we would have wintered a lot of ewes if hay had been available. Now, however, it is proposed to ship about 150 carloads of ewes from Roberts, Idaho, to the Nevada desert to winter. These will not be shipped until January, and this will save shipping the bucks.

In the Rexburg country, dry land farms produced from eight to twenty bushels of wheat per acre, making the average around fourteen bushels.

S. W. ORME, Idaho.

SHEEP TICKS SCARCE.

By arrangements with the University of Utah, the National Wool Growers' Association has agreed to furnish that institution with a supply of lambs to be used in experimental work relative to the sheep tick. Since these arrangements were made, we have examined several bands of Utah and Idaho lambs, but have found very few ticks. On all the lambs examined a few ticks were found, but no lambs have yet been found ticky enough for the purpose they are needed. It seems almost strange when sheep ticks are so scarce that not enough for experimental purposes can be had.

The Philosophy of the Sheep Situation

By JAMES E. POOLE

GET the sheep industry back! This is the slogan of the hour. Reinstate the farm flock, lustily shout the enthusiastic theorists in chorus. Various ways and means are being devised. Breeding stock is to be distributed on the easy payment method among farmers. Railroad co-operation is to be sought, bankers interested, and other devices resorted to. It is even proposed to ask the packer to make a stable market, desisting from stereotyped practice of "tearing off half a dollar" whenever the opportunity offers.

Just how the native sheep industry, so-called in contradistinction to western flocks, came to go on the rocks is an open secret. Adverse legislation, dogs, disease, bad markets, and encroachment of the dairy industry figure in the category of antagonistic influences. Years were required for the liquidation process and even under the stimulus of high prices, recovery is not likely to be rapid. Vociferous farm flock advocates overlook

many facts, their constant clamor being that the aforesaid farm flock subsists on weeds and produces big dividends. Several years ago the management of the Chicago stock yard sent a small farm flock advocate through Illinois and Iowa on a boosting expedition, but it proved to be wasted missionary effort. Farm flocks have been disappearing instead of multiplying. One day in October, a Wisconsin man, John Walpath, of Hillsboro, reached Chicago with a ten-car consignment of 75-pound native lambs that sold at \$10.75 per hundredweight. A rehabilitation enthusiast hailed the

event as evidence of progress, but Walpath repressed his ardor. "We're getting out instead of getting back, and I live in what was the best sheep producing section of Wisconsin a few years ago," he said. "Two years back, I picked up thirty loads of lambs where I had trouble in getting ten this year. Soon there will be none to buy."

Up on the southern shore of Lake Superior, in Bayfield county, Wisconsin, to be exact, Frank Catlin, a well known Illinois sheepman, has estab-

lished an immense sheep farm. It is located on the Bayfield peninsula which projects into Lake Superior, a seemingly impossible location for a successful sheep enterprise on a large scale, but Catlin knows the game and is confident that he is in the right locality to get maximum results. Not far distant on the southern slope of the same peninsula, capital is being poured into fruit development. An observer discussing the different nature of these ventures said:

"Has it ever occurred to you that we are in an era of specialization. Here on one hand is a sheep farm of some

magnitude; on the other, thousands of acres are being laid out in orchards. When I was a boy, the sole source of apple supply was the small farm orchard and most of our wool and mutton was the product of the small farm flock. Where is the farm orchard now? Either in a condition of dilapidation or converted into fire wood. The average farmer is not an orchardist and has realized it. Possibly he is specializing in milk, or hogs, or grain. He even buys his family supply of apples as he frequently does that of potatoes. The point I am making is that raising fruit is an industry requiring special training and equipment; also it is better adapted to some localities than others. If the apple supply depended on the small farm orchard, that fruit would be a luxury.

"And it is the same with sheep. The farm flocks of the eastern states have disappeared and it does not need prophetic vision to determine along what lines the industry is to be reinstated. Here is an experienced sheepman located in a natural sheep country devoting his energy and capital to producing wool and mutton. He will succeed because he knows how and in my opinion that is the only manner by which any large number of sheep will ever be raised in the farming country."

All of which sounds logical, and L. H. Goff, of Knoxville, Iowa, has recently made a demonstration of what can be accomplished on a cornbelt farm, not by the much-advertised small farm flock, but by a band of western ewes properly cared for. His success throws new light on the subject so



Hampshire Rams on the Farm of Geo. V. Leighton near Boise, Idaho.

far as farm operations on a modest scale are concerned. Last November Goff bought 221 head of 91-pound western ewes at Omaha, paying \$5.20 per hundredweight. They were bred in December and sheared late in May, yielding eight pounds of wool per head, which at 30 cents per pound realized \$2.40. The 221 ewes produced 243 marketable lambs which sold on the Chicago market at \$10.90 per hundredweight, averaging 76 pounds. The ewes, averaging 105 pounds, sold at \$7.35 per hundredweight. Goff figured that the lambs represented net profit on the transaction.

This flock was large enough to warrant care and liberal feeding. It was not subjected to the neglect that is usually the lot of 25 or 50 sheep running around a farm and expected to subsist on weeds and waste. The theory that sheep thrive on that treatment is erroneous, although frequently advertised. The man who is not prepared to care for sheep had better put his money into something else. Every effort to revive the industry is handicapped by the mistakes of those who have no business to be in possession of sheep. They take out ewes at boom prices, raise a few counterfeit lambs and ship the lot back to the stock yards in disgust, usually with heavy loss.

Given time the wool and mutton industry will acquire a footing east of the Missouri River. Progress is being made now. Many ewe lambs have been saved this season despite an attractive market. Country buyers give evidence of this nature. One successful venture is better than a dozen failures. Tennessee and Kentucky have bought a large number of ewes, and with luck will produce a much larger crop of lambs next season, the term luck being used advisedly as it cuts a wide swath in lamb breeding in the Middle-South. One reason why more ewes have not gone into farmers' hands this year was that the necessary western stock was not available and experience has taught the fallacy of stocking up with natives.

Railroad co-operation is desirable.

It can best be manifested by efficient service. Buyers of breeding and feeding stock at the public markets this season have been seriously handicapped and subjected to serious loss by shrinkage owing to inability to get cars. Nothing is more discouraging than such treatment. Not many years ago, an irate Chicago commission man called attention to this delinquency on the part of carriers by walking to the stock yards from a feeding station sixty miles distant in less time than was consumed by a consignment of sheep. The same thing could be done today. Packers must also abandon the prac-

movement of western stock, but natives come from everywhere, unannounced in response to price advances, and it is up to packers to say what they are worth.

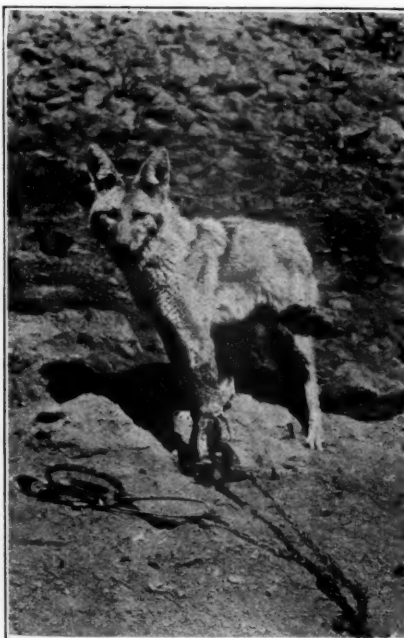
Time and encouragement by packers and railroads will reinstate the sheep in the farming belt, not as it was two or three decades back, but on a safe and sane basis. Getting in on booms and out on depressions was bad business, and it will be to the best interests of all concerned if the farmer has abandoned that habit.

CAR SHORTAGE HURTS.

Inability to furnish cars for moving thin sheep and lambs to feed lots is one way railroads have of reducing tonnage and incidentally repressing the industry.

During the final week of October, feeder buyers in territory east of Chicago were unable to get cars for several days, the accumulation prompting them to quit buying. This broke prices 25 cents and threw a lot of half-fat stuff into packers' hands that ought to have gone out for a corncrib cross. The following week when the accumulation was moved, prices promptly recovered. Such delinquency on the part of the carriers not only takes money out of the pockets of Western breeders, but discourages feeders. It is a condition that recurs at frequent intervals and is, apparently, without remedy.

J. E. P.



The End of a Sheep Thief.

tice of raiding prices 50 cents to \$1.00 per hundredweight, whenever they get a few more sheep or lambs at the market than they actually need. Such buying tactics have done more to discourage the carrying of small farm flocks than anything else. Shippers always insist on buying ovine stock at a safe margin for wide fluctuations and cannot be blamed. Present market stability is due solely to the small percentage of natives in the crop. If they were available, old-time buying tactics would be resorted to. Commission men are in a position to regulate the

PER CENT OF LAMBS SAVED.

One of the best Western sheep outfits that keeps a close record of everything recently gave us some data from its books on lambing results. For the last five years, its increase of lambs on September 15th has been 77 per cent, that is, based on the number of ewes bred, the increase is 77 per cent. Its loss of lambs between docking time and shipping time in 1912 was 4.6 per cent; in 1913, 5.8 per cent; in 1914, 5.2 per cent, and in 1915, 5.1 per cent.

Salt Lake City, January 4, 5 and 6.

Two Men of Different Ways

By EARL C. GREY

SOMETIME ago, say thirty years, two young men came into a western state and obtained employment from a sheep outfit. Being industrious and of frugal habits, in a few years each had saved sufficient so as to take a band of sheep on shares. Land was free and plentiful, and each acquired a homestead and started in the sheep business in a modest way. Nature favored each, and they prospered beyond the lot of the average flockmaster. Both were good citizens. As time went by each saw the necessity of acquiring land so as to insure abundant range. Obeying this impulse in a few years each had title to some thousands of acres of grazing land. By this time each had a family and while carrying considerable debt, they were comfortably fixed. Finally in the natural course of events, homesteaders drifted in and located here and there around the two ranches. Among them were a few men with money who had prospered raising dry land wheat.

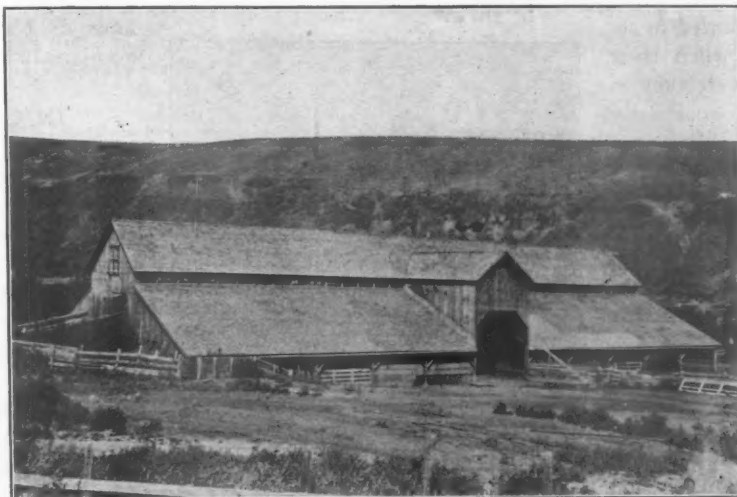
These farmers plowed and cultivated and seeded a crop. Being planted in a cycle of wet years, it gave a fair return. Thus the land became known as wheat land, and the price advanced to \$20 per acre. Many old-time stockmen felt that the time had come to clean up and quit the business. Many sold out, some moving to nearby towns, others to distant states. Here came the parting of the ways for the two flockmen whose careers we have been following. Of sheep and lands each had about an equal amount. They could sell and their wealth would be about equal. One of them while only in middle life felt

that he had worked enough and had sufficient ahead to keep him and his boys in comfort. Anyway, the boys had to be educated, and schools in another state seemed to be far better. He sold land and sheep and moved to a state farther west where the climate was reputed to be better. Of money he had nearly \$100,000, more than enough to support him and family, if wisely invested. When he had borrowed money to run his sheep he had paid ten per cent interest, but if he loaned his lot even at eight per cent, his income would be close to \$8000, cer-

little. Back home he had traded with the local banker and store keeper, with the men who bought his lambs and wool. He knew their ways and they knew his, and fairness had characterized his every deal. While he had handled his sheep business well, he knew nothing of the business methods of the world, but he did not know that he did not know. Few men are safe with any large sum of real money to invest. So after looking around, our sheepman buys a home in the outskirts of a coast city. This cost the best part of \$15,000 and removed that much from

his earning power. Then a little mining stock was bought and finally some \$50,000 was invested in city real estate. This was to advance in price and could be sold at any time. Now our sheepman had but \$30,000 remaining which was safely loaned at five per cent. His income now was \$1500 per year. While this might have met his wants in the country, it was not nearly enough to meet his expense in the city.

As he became pressed for ready cash, he sought to sell his mining stock, but that had lost its value if it ever had any. He borrowed a few thousand from the bank to tide him over while his city real estate was advancing in value. Soon he tired of paying eight per cent interest and only drawing five per cent, so he sought to sell his city real estate. But lo! this could not be sold. The property was still there, but suckers were scarce and an offer of \$25,000 could not be obtained; in fact no one seemed to want it. City real estate everywhere had slumped as it always does after a boom. Our sheepman was in sore straits.



A Good Useful Shed on the Ranch of the Cunningham Sheep & Land Co., Pilot Rock, Oregon.

tainly all he needed to live on. But when he came to loan his money banks were only willing to pay four per cent on it. When he attempted to loan it on equally as good security, he could not get over five per cent. These rates look absurdly low after paying ten per cent for so many years. In his new home people had learned of his wealth and a concerted effort was made to attach it. All kinds of alluring investments were offered him ranging from mining stock to city real estate. Of intelligence this retired flockmaster had an average allowance; of the world's business experience he had but

His living expenses were almost \$5,000 per year, including the expense of his two boys. He had an income of only \$1500. His \$100,000 of real money had shrunk to \$60,000, of which only \$30,000 were earning anything. Besides this during his three years in the city he had borrowed almost \$10,000 to meet his necessary living expenses, and he must borrow more. City life had not proved as attractive as had been anticipated. He knew no one real well and was afraid to become very intimate. Time hung heavily on his hands. At home on the range he had been active and energetic. Now he had nothing to interest him except his declining wealth, a mean subject to think much about. Then the boys had not done well. One of them had acquired bad habits, and the other one wanted to return to the range. Also, when their schooling was over, what were they to do? The city offered less opportunity than the range country. Altogether things were not going well with the retired flockman. A year more rolled around and brought no financial relief. The \$10,000 loan at the bank had grown to \$14,000. The city real estate was still unsalable. The mining stock was a loss. The \$30,000 invested at five per cent was sound. The \$15,000 invested in the home brought no return, but cost many hundreds per year to keep up. At the rate things were going, a few years of city life would wipe out his fortune. Something must be done, but what it will be cannot now be said for this brings us up to the spring of this year.

Let us go back four years and see what has become of the man whose career was linked with the one who retired. Here is his story as he tells it: "I thought my neighbor was making a mistake when he sold out. He was doing well enough here and could have cut down his outfit and stayed in the business here among friends. Twenty years from now would have been time enough for him to retire. A man who has lived his life here on the range makes easy picking for city people. Let a man live out here for thirty years, and it doesn't matter how much money

he has, no place in the world will fit him as well as the place where he made his money. He'll be lost anywhere else.

"Most of my neighbors sold out, but I am not going to. I made my money right here, and here is where I expect to enjoy it. Of course after the range got scarce, I cut my sheep down from 11,000 to 4,000 head and sold off a little of my best plow land. This brought me quite a little money, and I built a fine home here on the ranch and am just as comfortable as any one in California. The balance of my money I have loaned to local people and I know it is good. I am making about as much clear profit now on 4000 sheep as I used to on 11,000. What is more, these are better sheep and as time goes on,



One of Hawley's Oregon Lincolns

I'll make them still better. When I cut the flock of range ewes down, I bought fifty head of registered ewes and I'll soon have a flock of purebred stuff. I've had more real pleasure tending to those fifty ewes in the last six months than my neighbor has had riding up and down the Coast in five years. I always figured that a man owes something to the business he made his money out of. I am going to try to pay that something back by building up a flock of real nice registered sheep. Some one will get the benefit from them, when I am gone, but I'll enjoy them in the meantime. You don't have to send your children far away to get good schools unless they are to be fitted to follow some special

profession. In every one of these western states, we have as good schools as are to be found anywhere. Our children are in school not 200 miles from home and when they get through, I want them to go right on living in this section, and I'd sooner see my boy become a good sheepman than to have him make the best lawyer in America. Someday this land around here will all be sheep and cattle pastures again. When that time comes, I will be in a position to fix the children up in good shape for I'd sooner they would be out here than living in any city. Now that we have cut down the flock and are prepared to look after them, my wife and I take a trip somewhere every fall. It's hard to stay away from the old place long, and thirty days generally finds us back convinced that 'there's no place like home.'"

IN CENTRAL IDAHO.

We are having a good fall in central Idaho. The rains began in October and fell very opportunely for this section. Green feed is good and the good dry feed on the lower ranges is putting the late breeding ewes in good condition. It is good that such is the case for the shutting off of water on the irrigation projects on October 15 is leaving many alfalfa pastures, which we have been using in the fall, high and dry and of but little use for sheep feed.

HUGH SPROAT, Idaho.

MANY LEGISLATURES MEET.

Sheepmen are always more or less interested in the meeting of the various state legislatures as there is generally legislation that comes before them of interest to western woolgrowers. The following western state legislatures meet in regular session early in January of next year. Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The Montana legislature is the first one to meet, convening on January first, but the most of them convene on January eighth.

Wool Growing In Australia

By R. H. HARROWELL

IN 1914 the New South Wales Government gazetted new regulations, under the Stock Diseases Act, providing for the compulsory dipping of sheep infested with ticks and lice. Owing to the severe drought in 1914 these new regulations were scarcely felt by sheepowners, but during 1916 the necessity for dipping has been brought home to many sheep owners who otherwise would not have troubled in the matter. I, therefore, think an article on the subject would be appreciated by those of your readers who have to consider the necessity for dipping their sheep.

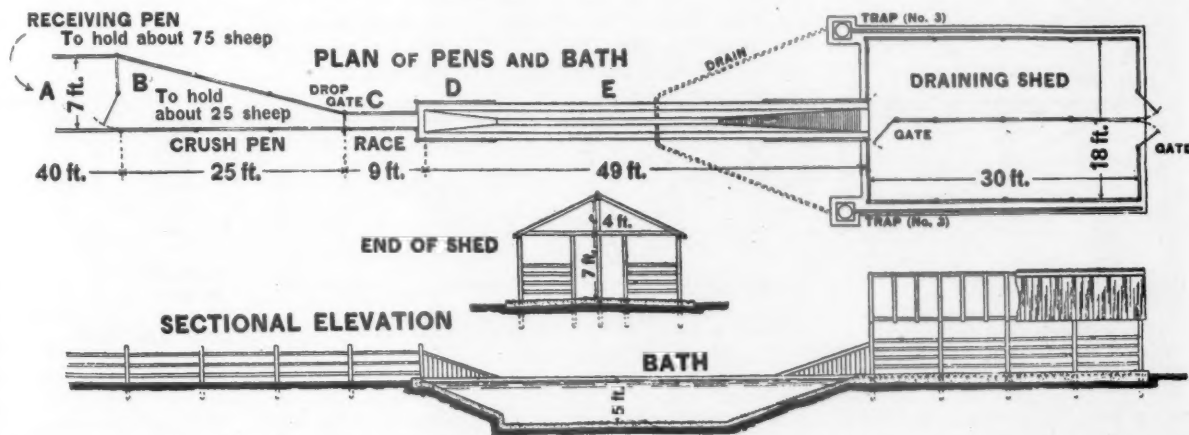
The first point to fix in the mind is this: If dipping is well done it yields

both the arsenic and cresylic acid dips kill ticks and lice that may be on the sheep at time of dipping, they differ considerably in other respects. Powder dips act slowly, but in a few days after dipping all ticks and lice are destroyed. Further, all insects which hatch out of the eggs after dipping cannot exist in a fleece saturated with a reliable powder dip, because it sticks most tenaciously to the wool. In this way a large measure of protection against re-infestation is ensured. The liquid dips act much more quickly on the insects on the sheep at dipping time, but the effect do not remain long in the fleece, and practically no protection is set up against re-infestation.

owners pay little attention to these instructions, or they think they know more about the subject than the manufacturers do.

If they only gave a little thought to the matter they would appreciate the immense importance of attending thoroughly to every detail of the directions for use. They should realize that they are applying a very deadly poison to their sheep, that this poison is asked to perform a wonderful task, i. e., to kill parasites most tenacious to life, without injury to the sheep or its wool; that they are saturating the fleece of the sheep as nature never intended it to be saturated.

The whole operation, therefore, re-



satisfaction and profit, but if it is badly done it gives unsatisfactory and sometimes expensive results. There is so much careless dipping done, that it is quite time the matter was dealt with in the press, and more information given on the subject.

Sheepowners have the option of using two classes of dips—poisonous and nonpoisonous. The poisonous dips nearly all have arsenic as the killing agent, and are in powder form, while the non-poisonous dips are chiefly carbolic and cresylic acid, and are in liquid form. As a matter of fact, the so-called "non-poisonous" dips are really poisonous, and must be treated as such, though they are not as deadly as the arsenical preparations. Now, while

Another point in favor of the powder dips is that the arsenic they contain is a recognized skin tonic, and it has a most stimulating action on the skin which results in an increased yield of better quality wool. The skin of a sheep is capable of producing a certain quantity and quality of wool. The use of a good arsenical dip will stimulate the skin into making its best effort, and thus sheepowners are repaid the cost of dipping many times over—apart altogether from the destruction of ticks and lice.

Now, having selected a reliable dipping preparation, the question is how to use it. Certainly the manufacturers provide very detailed directions for use, but it so often happens that sheep-

quires the utmost care and every detail should be studied. The ticks and lice have to be destroyed, therefore the first object is to get the dip at the right strength to kill the parasites, but not so strong as to do injury to the sheep or the fleece. The second object is to get the dip right to the skin, on which these parasites feed. The third object is to ensure that the sheep suffer as little harm as possible from the rather unnatural treatment they are subjected to.

Experience extending over a great many years has proved that dipping can be done with profit and without the slightest injury to the sheep or with loss, or with destruction. It all depends upon how the operation is car-

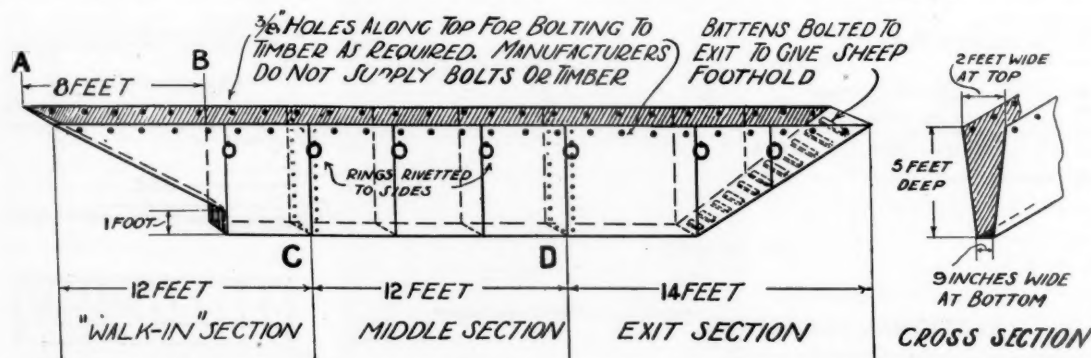
ried out.

It is not sufficient to merely mix the dip at direction strength, though, of course, it is very important to see that it is correctly mixed, but it is necessary to grasp the principle upon which powder dips act. A scientifically manufactured powder contains a proportion of articles which are soluble at mixing, but the greater proportion of particles are held in suspension, so that they can adhere to the fleece, and be carried out by the sheep for protective purposes: As, therefore, such a large proportion of a powder dip is held in suspension, it can be easily seen how liable it is to settle at the bottom of the bath, and how great is the necessity for keeping the mixture constantly stirred so that the particles are evenly distributed in the water, and every

and keeping it thoroughly stirred, the next thing is to see that the dip gets a chance to go right to the skin. No matter how good a dip may be it cannot achieve its object if it does not reach the skin of the sheep, which is the feeding ground of the ticks and lice. Many owners think that just because a sheep is plunged into a bath that it is immediately saturated to the skin. Such is not the case. The skin of a sheep is protected from moisture by its oily nature and the yoke of the wool, and while the best dips contain ingredients for counteracting this greasy protection to allow the dip to penetrate time must be given for these ingredients to operate. A man may plunge into a bath, but if he gets out he will find that the water remains on him in drops, and is not evenly distributed. Time

There still remain, however, several vital points to be observed. The sheep have to be dumped into a highly poisonous bath, and saturated to the skin. They are not by nature aquatic animals, so that intelligence has to be used when subjecting them to such treatment. If sheep are chased and heated before dipping, they are liable to get a severe chill through being made to swim through a cold bath. If they are thirsty they are liable to take mouthful of the wash. If they are full of food they foul the bath, which in turn discolors the wool. It is, therefore, most necessary to see that before putting sheep into a dipping bath they are not overheated, full of food, or thirsty. It is most undesirable to dip sheep in wet or very cold weather.

Having grasped all these facts we



A Type of Long Swim Bath.

sheep takes out its correct quantity. No matter how carefully and correctly a powder dip may be mixed in the first place, such care and precision is entirely nullified if the bath is not kept vigorously stirred so that the particles of the dip are at all times evenly distributed in the water. So many sheep-owners are inclined to overlook this matter of stirring, and the result is the particles of dip sink to the bottom and accumulate there. The first lot of sheep go out with insufficient dip upon them to prevent reinfestation, and the last lot go out with too much dip upon them which probably causes injury to the sheep and damage to the staple. The bath must be kept continually stirred right from the bottom.

Having grasped the necessity for mixing the dip at the right strength

is, therefore, necessary so that certain ingredients in the dip can nullify the greasy protection of the wool and skin, and allow the dip to get right into the skin where the parasites feed.

With the long swim baths, say 50 feet or 60 feet, it is comparatively easy to assume that the sheep are in sufficiently long to enable the dip to reach the skin, but in the shorter baths it is necessary to actually time the sheep, and see that each one is immersed for one minute.

To recapitulate then, if the bath is mixed at the right strength, if it is kept thoroughly stirred, and if the sheep are kept immersed long enough to enable the dip to reach the skin, a great deal has been done towards ensuring that the dipping will be satisfactory, and profitable.

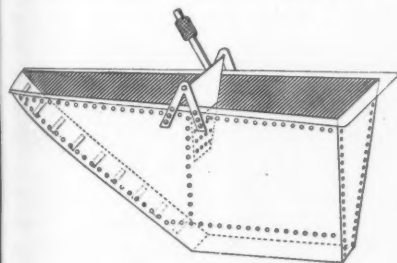
now know what should be done up to the time the sheep emerge from the bath, but even at this stage care is required if all the previous care exercised is to count for anything.

Sheep emerging from a bath, saturated to the very skin, are therefore extremely susceptible to temperature and climatic influences. They should first be allowed to drain thoroughly, and should be sheltered from both rain or blazing sun until quite dry. Sheep exposed to a cold snap after dipping are liable to die, sheep exposed to a hot scorching sun while wet, are very liable to scald. It is a fact that every case of scalding is due to lack of care and attention to one or more of the details mentioned, and not to the preparation used. If sheep are exposed to rain before the dip has time to dry,

most of it is washed off and lost, whereas, with a good powder dip if it once dries, rain will not affect it except to liberate a little from time to time, and so protect the sheep from re-infestation.

The subject of dipping is worth much more space than we can afford it in this issue, but we think we have written sufficient to show that success is dependant entirely upon the close observation of a number of very important details, the neglect of any one of which can nullify the undoubted benefits that accrue from dipping. It is an operation that must be done carefully and thoroughly if the best results are to be obtained, and experience has proved that the best results in dipping yield at least 200 per cent on the outlay incurred.

Lack of space prevents us dealing with the various modes of dipping, but



Portable Hand-dipping Iron Bath.

we publish herewith illustrations of the three types of dipping baths most generally used.

Fig. 1 shows the portable hand dipping iron bath so widely used by owners of small flocks. It can be made in various sizes, up to 19 feet, according to the size of the flock.

Fig. 2 shows a type of long swim bath, made of iron in sections so that it can be transported conveniently. These baths are very useful in black soil country where it is impossible to put down concrete baths.

Fig. 3 shows a plan of a 49 foot concrete swim bath which is a type very widely used, and which if made properly is practically everlasting.

Do not forget the time and place of the Fifty-third Annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association.

GOVERNMENT PREDATORY ANIMAL MEN MEET

Representatives of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Inspectors in charge of the western states met at Denver in a three days convention October 23-25th. Results of the year's work just completed were reviewed; practical methods for the control of wild animals were discussed and plans formulated for the continuation of the work during the present year. Those present were Dr. A. K. Fisher, Chief of Economic Investigation; S. E. Piper, in charge of field organization, and District Inspectors as follows: Nevada and Califor-

nia, E. R. Sans, Winnemucca; Oregon and Washington, E. F. Averill, Pendleton; Idaho, L. J. Goldman, Pocatello; Utah, George E. Holman, Provo; Wyoming, Charles J. Bayer, Lander; Montana, R. E. Bateman, Billings; Colorado, L. B. Crawford, Denver; New Mexico-Arizona, J. S. Ligon, Albuquerque; Texas, C. R. Landon, San Angelo.

by younger men, who, under the direction of the inspectors, have quickly developed skill in trapping and poisoning. Increased efficiency of the hunters has resulted in a steady reduction of the cost of destroying the animals. It is believed that before the completion of the second year's operation the hunters will be capable of catching the last wolf or coyote in any given district no matter how wise the animal may be.

So far the efforts of the department have been to control predatory animals where most good would result to stockmen, regardless of the number which might be taken in localities



This Means the Saving of Many Sheep.

The number of coyotes, wolves and larger predatory animals reported by inspectors as taken in the year's work exceeds twenty five thousand. In addition over two hundred fifty thousand poison baits distributed in the inter-

where the animals are more abundant but do less damage.

In the rabies-infected districts the work has been directed not only to prevent the further spread of the disease, but to the protection of livestock in the valley pastures.

The educational value of organized work is strongly in its favor. Progressive study of methods in trapping and poisoning has gone far toward establishing the best known methods for use by the Government force. New methods are being constantly tested. Information is extended to stockmen, ranchmen and to private trappers at every opportunity.

Several extensive poisoning experiments on National Forests and valuable lambing grounds are planned for the year's work.

One of these experiments will cover the rich grazing districts of the Uinta National Forest; others will be conducted in San Juan county, Utah, the Owyhee Desert in Nevada and Idaho, and on important lambing grounds near Cody, Wyoming. The poisoning of coyotes is regarded as exacting work, to be carried out under the most careful supervision and with due consideration for the safety of harmless animals. In view of the fact that efforts in poisoning by stockmen are largely wasted, it will be the object in these large experiments to determine practical methods that can be generally applied.

Requests by stock associations for assistance in controlling predatory animals in their districts have been more numerous during the past several months than could be met. It has not been possible to extend attention to the whole situation with the funds available. Information and assistance are gladly given to private work whenever possible.

The men in charge of the Government's organization are confident that the year's work has fully demonstrated the success of the plan adopted. Effectiveness of the work will no doubt increase as the hunter force is gradually improved. With substantial cooperation by the stock and sheep inter-

ests of the West, it is felt that the control of predatory animals can be accomplished within the reasonable period of a few years.

EXPECT HIGH

WINTER MARKETS

At the inception of November both sheep and lamb trade had a healthy undertone. Choice lambs sold at \$11.00 @11.25, and there was little that was decent in the lamb line under \$10.50. Feeders were paying \$10.00@10.40 for lambs and could not get enough at the money. The range run subsided, and packers admitted that the prospect was for slim picking until fed stuff began running freely.

Packers have been fighting the \$11



One of P. J. Quealy's Yearlings

quotation, but it was a hopeless task. They have taken half-fat western lambs and bought natives without sorting for the purpose of keeping down tops and making prices look low on paper. That the market has been maintained at such a high level was not their fault, as they did everything possible to "take off something."

The first day of November a new record for the month was made on fed western wethers, averaging 111 pounds, at \$8.80. They were bought at Chicago weighing 86 pounds in August at a cost of \$7.00.

The situation is decidedly bullish. At the beginning of November, choice cattle were selling at \$11.00@11.75 per

hundredweight, and the pick of the hog crop was crossing the scales at \$10.00 @10.25, both markets being at the highest level in trade history. A drouth in Argentina means reduction of beef and mutton exports to Europe from that country and with everybody at work in the East, a new set of winter price records in the sheep house is probable.

J. E. P.

OFFICIAL SHEEP WEIGHTS.

The weather man was more unkind than usual to the Utah State Fair this year as rain fell most of the week. However, during one of these rainy days, the sheep barn was deserted by sightseers, which left the shepherds and the owners of the show sheep and about a dozen other sheepmen as the sole occupants of the building. Finally to break the monotony, it was decided to weigh the sheep that had been awarded prizes. An official of the American Express Company was on hand with his scales, and he was appointed official weigher. The weights taken publicly were as follows:

Cotswolds—Owned by Deseret Sheep Company, Boise Idaho. Three-year-old ram, 318 pounds; yearling ram, 270 pounds; yearling ram, 263 pounds; aged ewe, 210 pounds; yearling ewe, 210 pounds; ewe lamb, 126 pounds; ram lamb, 146 pounds.

Cotswolds owned by J. R. Allen and Brother, Draper, Utah. Yearling ewe, 188 pounds; ram lamb, 149 pounds.

Shropshires owned by Knollin and Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho. Two-year-old ram, 247 pounds; yearling ram 230 pounds; ram lamb, 118 pounds; ewe lamb, 114 pounds; yearling ewe, 191 pounds.

Hampshires owned by J. R. Allen and Brother. Aged ram, 243 pounds; yearling ewe, 196 pounds; ram lamb, 148 pounds; ewe lamb, 135 pounds.

Rambouillets owned by P. J. Quealy, Cokeville, Wyoming. Aged ram, 321 pounds; yearling ram, 253 pounds.

Arrange to meet your neighbors at the National Wool Grower's convention.

Why the Sheep Industry Lags

By W. M. McFADDEN.

OUR American system of agriculture was not designed to encourage sheep raising on the farm. It is true that a generation back the small flock decorated the landscape almost everywhere east of the Missouri River, but that was another generation of farmers. In those days, the bacon was cured on the farms, but now-a-days the hog goes to market intact, and the farmer buys packing-house product. Our whole system of doing things has changed.

When I was on the farm, and it was a rented farm at that, I made most of my money doing chores. Nobody likes chores now, and looking after the needs of a small farm flock comes under that head. We are animated with a desire to do things in a big way. The other day I visited the home of an Iowa farmer who complained of potato scarcity. "I always grew my own potatoes," I ventured. "Well I can't bother with 'em," he replied. "The hired man would quit before he would hoe a potato patch, and I don't propose to do it myself." The only way in which that man could produce his family potato supply would be by throwing the job on the women, and they are balking at that kind of thing. What chance has the small farm flock under such conditions?

Just where our future supply of wool and mutton is coming from is beyond me. For thirty years I have been buying sheep in eastern Iowa. Formerly

I could go out and pick up lambs by the thousand at this season. In September, I took a drive through my old territory and could not have gathered a carload within a radius of thirty miles. A quarter of a century ago eastern Iowa was something of a sheep country. Flocks of 100 to 500 head were the rule. They thrived because given care. Attention was paid to breeding and the lambs we sent to the Chicago market from that section were as good as I ever saw. Prices were

were cheap. It was a thriving industry and meant much to the farmers of eastern Iowa.

But the sheep disappeared there as it did from Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and the rest of the farming country. Western competition was one adverse influence and the good old Democratic days when Cleveland was in charge at Washington added to the sum total of our woes. Once dispossessed, the sheep has been harder to reinstate than the hog. Iowa is now dependent for sheep,

as well as cattle, for feeding purposes on the trans-Missouri region. Deprive it of this source of replenishment and its capacity for making beef and mutton would be seriously contracted, and yet the assertion that both cattle and sheep raising, when intelligently carried on, are profitable, is not open to dispute. A small minority are maintaining flocks and herds and making money at it, but the breeding operation means doing chores and as I remarked before the American farmer has an ingrowing aversion to small tasks.

We are now talking, somewhat glibly, about reinstating the sheep. Farmers are being furnished with data to prove that the small farm flock is a dividend payer. To dispute such figures would be absurd as we all know that nothing produces larger dividends in proportion to cost of maintenance. But printing data will not accomplish the object. High prices are undoubt-



Lincoln Stud Rams in England.

low, but the proceeds of the flock was a material addition to farm revenue. I have bought thousands of lambs at \$3 per head and going prices for wool were 10 to 15 cents per pound. Eastern Iowa was full of practically purebred Southdowns, and I could go into a flock and pick as long as I wanted at \$3 per head. West Liberty, my home town, was a big wool market. Our concern bought fifty to sixty thousand pounds annually, and we did not get a third of it. Prices were higher than they appear because land, feed and labor

edly stimulating production and, in a measure, the sheep is coming back, but it will of necessity be a slow process. Possibly rebuilding on this scale is better than having a boom. The native lamb crop is bound to increase as long as prices continue remunerative. There is an element that does not object to doing chores, and in going about the country this season, I have noticed a disposition to hold ewe lambs. The 1917 lamb crop east of the Missouri River will be larger than that of this year and it is probable that this slow process of accretion may in time produce results, but it will be slow.

Several factors are against rapid increase in sheep population however. Disease is one. It is not an insurmountable obstacle, but a serious one nevertheless. To some extent, it is the penalty of pernicious methods. Keeping flocks on infected pastures means propagation of parasites and as long as farmers stick to that error, so long will results be unsatisfactory. The best way to fight the dog is to fence him out, and few farms are fenced to provide adequate protection. Cattle look after themselves, and the hog gets along with little attention, and while the sheep keeps the farm clean and fertilizes the soil at one operation, its greater dependency on human agency, meaning chore doing, is a disadvantage. In handling sheep, you are not compelled to put money into their mouths right along as in the case of cattle and hogs, and it requires no statistician to figure out how much waste product could be converted into cash in Iowa alone each year. Put fifty sheep on every section of land in the state and results would be tremendous. Wyoming would be relegated to second place in the production column and with similar effort in the other corn-belt states a condition of plentitude would be created.

But this is not going to happen, at least until our farmers change their habits. Meanwhile, it will not be inadvisable to continue the agitation. Perhaps one handicap to increasing flocks which does not receive attention is the periodical visit of the shipper, or live

stock trader. He makes a tempting offer for a bunch of ewes that has been putting on weight and the temptaton to take a profit and let them go to market is strong, frequently irresistible. I know of many instances where a small flock of native ewes was bought with the intention of making them a permanent feature of the farm, but they got fat, the market went up, a shipper came along with an attractive bid, and that ended the process of rehabilitation as far as that farm was concerned. The same thing applies to hog in a lesser degree, but when the fat sow goes to market, a couple of gilts remain to insure another pig crop. Every fall season thousands of western ewes go to cornbelt farms that never produce another lamb, the magnetic influence



A Bob Cat Taken by Biological Survey.

of prices attracting them to market during the winter when a profusion of lamby ewes goes to the shambles. This disposition to take a profit is another trait of the American farmer that might be advantageously corrected.

Thus it will be seen that reinstating the sheep is not the easy task the statisticians would have us believe. As long as the average farmer is not disposed to fuss with things, the sheep will be neglected. The same reason represses turkey production and is responsible for high cost of the national bird around the Thanksgiving season. Likewise eggs are high and poultry a luxury. The sheep industry is not exceptional in this respect. Everybody wants a quick dollar with as little exertion as possible in getting it.

Our farmers overlook mutton as a

means of replenishing the domestic larder. Beef cannot be handled conveniently or economically on the farm, but everybody puts up ice now and even in hot weather a lamb may be killed and the product consumed without danger of spoiling. I believe the general health of the farm population would be improved and its dietary rendered more attractive by the use of lamb during hot weather. This meat supply could be made available early in the season and would involve less labor than raising chickens. The farm women of the country have yet to realize that they can be sheep handlers.

The trouble with the farming business is that outside certain areas where specialization is pursued grain is the mainstay of the industry. In the dairy sections contiguous to the big cities chore-doing is essential to success, but no one expects the sheep to gain a footing there. If flocks are to be established, it will be in the grain-raising area. I am doubtful if large bands can be profitably handled on a breeding basis and would not advocate that practice. There are sections of rough land adapted to grazing where sheep would doubtless flourish and specialization is logical, but the farm flock is the thing for the grain country. In the West, the Rambouillet is the sheep of utility, but the low altitude country must use mutton rams, with the object of producing the largest lamb in the shortest possible time.

Feeding sheep and lambs is a gamble. The feeder bets on the market, also on the weather. He pays the western breeder a big price for thin stock and takes so many chances that it is a wonder he ever makes a dollar in the finality of the transaction. Breeding lambs, on the other hand, are a cinch, provided, of course, that the breeder knows how.

Personally I am doing all I can to encourage the farm flock idea, but excessive enthusiasm is unwarranted. It costs money and although prices lambs are fetching warrant the investment many are skeptical. Aged ewes are selling at \$11.00@13.00 per head in Iowa and \$9 is a common price for a ewe

lamb, but with fat wether lambs that never tasted grain selling around \$7 per head the capital would appear to be sagaciously invested. I have seen lambs dropped in March sell this fall to net \$7 per head on the Chicago market and those who raised them asserted that the wool sheared by the ewe paid running expenses. It does not take a sheepman to look after a small farm flock; care is needed and the women could furnish that without hardship. The time will come when nearly every farm will carry a few sheep, but I doubt whether the present generation is in that humor.

MORE USE FROM RAMS.

The editor of this paper has always believed that western sheepmen obtained far too little use from their stud rams. As a general thing these rams are bred to from 50 to 75 ewes when as a matter of fact with good care in a breeding season of five or six weeks, they ought to serve 200 ewes.

H. Stanley Coffin of North Yakima, Washington, purchased at the Panama Exposition a very wonderful Romney ram. The writer thinks he is one of the best rams of any breed that he has ever seen. Also at the Salt Lake ram sale, Mr. Coffin purchased a very select Lincoln ram for \$550. Not long since, we visited Mr. Coffin's place, and he told us that he intended to breed each of these rams to 200 select ewes this fall. We could not see that there was the slightest objection to this, and it meant a considerable influence on the quality of his flock. Mr. Coffin, therefore, selected 200 of his best Romney ewes to mate with the Romney ram and 200 of his best Lincoln ewes to mate with the Lincoln ram. Mr. Coffin now advises us that out of the 400 ewes, there were 8 Lincoln ewes and 7 Romney ewes, making 15 in all that were not covered by the ram. Out of the 385 head bred to the two rams, only 24 head had to be bred a second time. Mr. Coffin kept very close track of this breeding and had each ewe marked as she was bred. In a letter from Mr. Coffin on this subject, he

says: "In November each year we turn a few of our best bucks in the bands with our bred ewes for two or three weeks to catch those that did not get with lamb in September and October. From this second lambing, we get perhaps from 200 to 300 head of lambs that we drop in the foot-hills in the middle of April. We paint the brisket of our rams so that we know just what ewe they served for the late lambing, and we can remove these ewes from the band at the proper time. This year



Clean, Pure, Wholesome, Cheap.

we are adopting this policy with all our range ewes, marking the bucks and branding the ewes for ten day periods. In this way we figure we can start lambing ten days earlier as we only need to start with one-third on the short lambing range." In the last issue of the National Wool Growers we urged sheepmen to get more use out of their rams and to extend the breeding period so as to eliminate the dry ewes. That such a plan was practicable was suggested to us by Mr. Coffin.

WANT COLONIAL WOOL.

Boston, Oct. 26.—The local wool trade and manufacturers are evincing only moderate interest in the efforts of the Boston Wool Trade Association, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the American Association of Wool and Worsted Manufacturers, and of the Textile Alliance to induce the British authorities to modify in favor of this country the embargo upon Australian and New Zealand wools. The Wool Trade, American and National Associations made their representations on the subject to the Textile Alliance, and the latter took up the matter last Friday in Washington with Sir Richard Crawford, commercial attache of the British legation.

As the matter stands today, United States buyers are not only unable to secure licenses to ship English, Australian or New Zealand wools, but are not allowed to buy at the English, Australian or New Zealand auctions, or at private sale. The new season in Australia and New Zealand is just opening, and any modification of the embargo in favor of this country must be announced soon to be of any benefit to American buyers. If delayed until late in the season only inferior wools will be available.

Opinion is divided among importers as to whether the embargo will be modified eventually, but majority opinion is that it will be lifted too late, or in such a restricted manner, that it will prove of little benefit to the United States trade. Most of those who hold this opinion believe that the efforts of the Textile Alliance will prove futile, and that they will not be able to induce the British government to make any early disclosure of its plans.—Textile Journal.

A LONG DISTANCE OFFER.

One of the larger Idaho sheep outfits that contracted its lambs this year at 8¼ cents has recently been offered 8¾ cents for next year's lambs. This offer has been turned down and a price of 9¼ cents put on next year's crop.

FROM NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON

Everything around here is pretty well homesteaded, and what sheep there are are in small bands on these farms. To help clear the land, the bankers of this locality have brought in seven or eight carloads this fall and distributed them among farmers. A good many farmers are awakening to the fact that the sheep is a handy animal on these bush farms. Of course, the demand for sheep is greater than the supply. A lot of these farmers will soon quit. There are too many that believe that sheep are all profit and do not need any care. I don't know of any animal that pays better on these places if they are looked after. Practically all the remaining range is on ridges and peaks. A few sheepmen that handle a few thousand head moved in here the last two years.

HENRY WANDRSCHIED,
Washington.

FROM NORTHERN MONTANA.

This has been a good season for the woolgrowing interests as to prices, but none too good as to weather. It has been stormy all summer; late rains and early frosts have made a poor quality of feed for the coming winter.

May lambs sold here \$4.50 to \$4.60 per head October delivery. Those who sold by the pound sold much better, some selling at 8 cents, making the lambs bring \$5 and over.

The dry farmers have driven most of the sheep out of Hill County; only 60,000 are left in the entire country. These are mostly around mountains not susceptible to cultivation.

Wool sold from 25 to 30 cents, and those who did not sell their wool consigned it to the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company.

Sheep are in fine shape at present. We are to try full blood Cotswold rams this year, having purchased 235 ram lambs that came from Idaho.

T. P. STRODE, Montana.

Salt Lake City, January 4, 5 and 6.

WOOL SELLING ON THE RANGE.

When the wool season closed last fall, there was considerable wool sticking around here and there in the range country that had not been sold. Growers were dissatisfied with the prices offered and just simply held the wool at home or in warehouses in some small town until conditions were more favorable. We are now advised that Boston buyers are picking up all of this country wool. The last week in October about 250,000 pounds were purchased around Rock Springs, Wyoming. Also at the same time considerable wool was purchased in eastern Oregon and a small quantity in Colorado. Several buyers have requested this office to advise them if we knew of any small parcels of wool still remaining in the range country.

HOW TO PREPARE FARM WOOL

An Indiana man asks us the best way to prepare a clip of farm grown Shropshire wool. In reply, we suggested that small farm clips need very little preparation aside from simple honest packing. A clip of Shropshire wool needs no grading as it would be sufficiently uniform without it. Shear the sheep in a clean place. Spread each fleece out on any kind of a table or floor and pick out all the wool with manue on. Then fold in each side of the fleece and roll it up, tying it with a paper twine. The fleeces can then be sacked and the tags sacked by themselves. Of course the flesh side of the fleece should be turned out in rolling. Wool that is put up in this way is actually worth more money to the manufacturer than if it was skirted and classed at a great deal more expense.

MAKES A GOOD CROSS.

A. H. Tucker of Glenwood Springs, Colorado, was in Kansas City the other day with a consignment of sheep and talked of conditions in that section. "My experience is that by crossing Rambouillet ewes and Shropshire rams

I get an ideal lamb," he said. "This grade is a good mutton sheep and produces a desirable fleece. They have the close-herding disposition of the Rambouillet, giving herders little trouble. On such lambs, I usually top the market.

"This year my lambs have netted around \$7 per head and in my time I have bought thousands of good sheep at \$1 per head. My wool sold this year at 27 cents and I have disposed of clips as low as 5 cents per pound. At that time, however, expenses were far less than at present. The whole country was ours then, while open range is now restricted. Our present practice is to feed sheep alfalfa during the winter."

SATISFIED IN MONTANA.

"Although many Montana breeders contracted their lambs early at considerably less money than could have been obtained later I heard no kicking on a recent trip through the state," said Frank W. Tubbs. "Talking the matter of contracting over with Matt Murray, he said, 'We sold our lambs too early at \$7.25, but I am not kicking. The other fellow took a chance and I was glad to see him make a dollar. Possibly the shoe may be on the other foot another season. My partner and I took \$27,000 out of our business this year and that is good enough for me. Once in a while a sorehead is encountered, but satisfaction is so general that he has difficulty in hearing himself talk. It has been a great season for Montana sheepmen, and I look for early trading if prices offered are within reason. Many ewe lambs were held back, but owing to the necessity for culling flocks and getting rid of aged ewes, Montana will have no more lambs next year than this. There is practically no wool back in the state. In the plains country water scarcity exists, but flocks are in excellent condition.'"

Arrange to meet your neighbors at the National Wool Grower's convention.

Artificial Reseeding of Range Lands

By ARTHUR W. SAMPSON

THE livestock industry turns to account annually one of the greatest national resources of the West. Each year there is grazed from the Plains to the Pacific no less than 400,000,000 acres of land. With increasing curtailment annually of the grazing lands, the problem confronting the stockmen today is to get the greatest possible use out of the ranges. This necessitates improvement both in the quantity and quality of the forage, and at the same time the utilization of the forage when it is really needed. A great deal of the range lands are in need of improvement in carrying capacity. It is the object of this article to point out how and to what extent the forage crop may be increased economically by seeding to cultivated forage plants.

In general, the forage stand on depleted ranges can be increased if the lands are completely closed to stock. But such practice is costly and if the acreage is large, complete closing of the range to stock is liable to work a serious hardship on the stockman during the period required for thorough reseeding. Where the soil is good, as on well-drained meadows and the like, the forage supply may be greatly increased if the seed of suitable forage plants is scattered over them. The cost of seeding, however, is by no means an item to be overlooked. The success or failure of artificial reseeding (as opposed to the seeding of native species) is chiefly determined by (1) the kinds of plants seeded, (2) the time in the season that the seed is scattered, (3) the thoroughness with which the seed is planted, and (4) the character of the lands selected for seeding.

The comparative suitability of some 15 of the most promising kinds of grasses and clovers has been experimented with by the U. S. Forest Service in attempting to reseed various overgrazed Forest ranges. In all 450 different reseeding experiments have been tried on lands of various moisture conditions, topographic features, and elevation. The following table shows the plants experimented with in the case of pure sowings and the results obtained.

Time of Seeding.

The time in the year that the seed is scattered appears to have a good deal to do with the stand obtained, the

before permanent snows came on so the seed did not germinate until in the following spring. As soon as the temperature becomes favorable the fall-sown seed germinates at once while in the case of spring sowing, germination is delayed until the seed coat is well soaked despite favorable temperatures for germination. The deeper and more elaborate root system developed in the case of the fall seeding tends to materially decrease losses from drought and consequently the plants are larger, more vigorous, and the stand denser than if the seed is scattered in the spring or summer.

In order to secure good germination and allow the roots to penetrate deeply into the soil, it is necessary to cover the seeds slightly after scattering. In seeding range lands it is seldom a paying proposition to plow the lands or spend much money in preparing a seed bed. Only a light covering over the soil will suffice.

Working the seed into the ground by means of a brush harrow, or by dragging a wooden tooth or steel harrow once or twice over, or even trampling it in by herding a band of sheep over the area after seeding is satisfactory. The results obtained from various ways of planting have proven that trampling the seed into the ground by driving a band of sheep in a compact body a couple of times over the land is quite as satisfactory as any other method. Further, using sheep as "harrowers" is by far the cheapest means of planting.

The table shows conclusively that by far the best results were obtained with timothy, 64.37 per cent of the trials having been successful or parti-



Fig. 2. Seedlings of timothy. The three specimens on the right show the average development from spring sowing, and those on the left from autumn sowing.

vigor of the plants, and their ability to withstand drought during the first year of growth. In order to ascertain definitely the relation of different seasons of seeding to successes obtained, a great many seeding trials were made in spring, summer, autumn, and winter. The result are crystallized in the following graph. (Fig. 1).

The graph shows emphatically that autumn is the most satisfactory time to sow, the spring coming second, summer third, while winter is least satisfactory. The reason why fall seeding gives better results than sowing in the spring is that a much better root system is developed, as shown in Fig. 2. All the fall seeding was done just

ally successful where this plant was used. The experiment, while conducted on a small scale in a single locality, was tried in a great many situations extending from the Canadian to the Mexican borders, so the results are noteworthy. Next in the category of

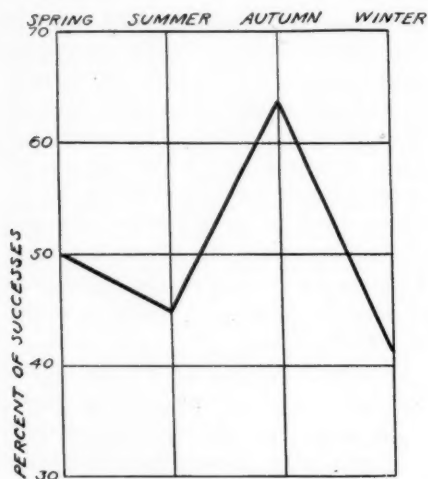


Fig. 1. Success of seeding to cultivated plants based on season of sowing.

successful results are: Smooth brome grass, with 58.14 per cent, perennial rye grass with 50 per cent, Italian rye grass with 37.5 per cent, redtop with 33.3 per cent, and Kentucky bluegrass with 31.8 per cent. It is interesting to

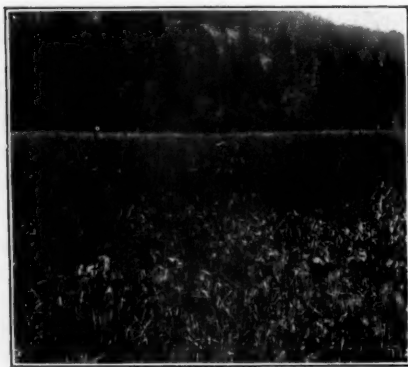


Fig. 3. Moist meadow seeded to timothy where the annual hay cut is $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. Prior to seeding the growth consisted of unpalatable weeds.

note that the more drought-resistant species, notably brome grass, perennial rye grass, etc., rank among the first in successful seeding. The amount of seed that should be sown pure in the case of the above mentioned plants are:

Timothy 8 pounds, smooth brome 20, perennial rye 20, Italian rye 20, redtop 15, and Kentucky bluegrass 20 pounds.

Results of Seeding to Grasses.

Name of Species	Number of Projects	Failures per cent	Success's & Partial Success's
1 Timothy	87	25.29	64.37
2 Kentucky Blue grass	44	50.00	31.82
3 Smooth Brome ...	43	23.26	58.14
4 Redtop	36	38.89	33.33
5 Orchard Grass ...	22	50.00	18.18
6 Italian Rye.....	8	62.50	37.50
7 Tall Meadow Oatgrass	5	40.00	.....
8 Canada bluegrass	4	75.00	25.00
9 Perennial Rye	4	50.00	50.00
10 Grama Grass	2	100.00	.....
11 Canadian Wheat	1	100.00	.....
12 Hard Fescue	1	.....	.....
13 Broom Grass	1	100.00	.....
Total	258	.....	.....
Average per cent		36.82	45.35

Very few of the clovers have given results of economic value. White clover proved the most promising, however, but did well only where the soil was above average in fertility and moisture conditions, and where it was subject to but little competition with native vegetation.

The returns secured on the best lands fully warrant the cost of seeding. However, discretion must be exercised in selecting suitable areas. By no means will it pay to seed indiscriminately. Most range lands are too dry for the successful establishment of cultivated plants. So far nobody has succeeded in discovering a plant from which ample seed can be grown, which will thrive on the drier hill sides.

Only sites where the soil is fairly deep and moist should be sown. (See Fig. 3.) Further the lands should not contain a dense stand of native vegetation for cultivated plants can seldom compete successfully with native plants. Seeding should not be attempted within about 1,000 feet of timber line as the season is so short and cold as to permit of only the most rapid-growing native plants to reach maturity. Wherever seeding is attempted, however, the lands should not be

grazed until in the autumn, and then, only lightly, for if they are grazed closely and early in the season the young plants will be trampled out by stock.

The moisture conditions of the land will generally determine the plants best suited for sowing. In the majority of cases seeding to a mixture is recommended as a better stand is assured than seeding to a single species, and the palatability is enhanced because of



Fig. 4. To the left is shown the flower head of Italian rye grass, and to the right smooth brome grass. Both these grasses are promising for range reseeding.

greater variety of feed. According to recent investigations the following mixtures may be recommended:

1 Mixtures for Wet Lands.

Redtop	5 pounds
Timothy	3 pounds
Italian Rye Grass	3 pounds
Alsike Clover	2 pounds

Since Italian rye, timothy, and alsike

clover are quick growing plants, they will form the principal forage for the first couple of seasons. (See Fig. 4.) Eventually, however, redtop will crowd out the associated plants.

2 Mixtures for Moist Lands.

Timothy	3 pounds
Orchard Grass	5 pounds
Kentucky Bluegrass.....	5 pounds
White Clover	2 pounds

In this mixture timothy and orchard grass will produce the bulk of the feed

ous development, slender wheat grass being slow in establishing itself. As previously stated, attempts at seeding the drier lands have not been successful. Before spending a great deal of money in attempting to reseed such lands, therefore, trials should first be made on a small experimental basis to learn if the results will justify the expenditure.

SHEEP ON ALFALFA.

Otto Schield of Gooding, Idaho, has been running sheep on alfalfa for two years. Recently he made the following statement to a representative of the National Wool Grower: "Last fall I purchased 300 old ewes and run them on alfalfa pasture and alfalfa hay entirely. I marketed 125 per cent of lambs and from wool and lambs had a gross income of \$2,000, but I have not figured out what part of that was profit. I recently shipped the old ewes to market and came out on them very well as the price had raised about \$1.00 per head since I bought them. This is my second year handling old ewes on alfalfa. The first year my loss of ewes was 20 per cent, and this year it was about 10 per cent.

I turn the ewes in the pasture about May first and take them up the middle of November and put them on alfalfa hay. When they are first turned out, a few of them bloat, but if one leaves them alone, not many will be lost, but if they are taken off the field when they start to bloat, a lot more will be lost when they are put on again. I thought sheep needed shade while in the pasture and I spent about \$50 building a shed for them to lie under, but I soon found it was the shade that made them bloat. That is, in the hot weather the ewes would lie under the shade all day until they became very hungry, then they would go out and gorge themselves with alfalfa until they bloated. I do not allow them any shade at all, so they have no place to lie around and they keep eating a little all the time and in this way do not bloat so much. I rented my pasture at \$12 an acre and the owner of it thinks the grazing bene-

fited the alfalfa rather than hurt it. Before I turn the sheep out, I let the pasture get well grown and then I only leave them in each field a few days. If the pastures are handled right, they will carry about eight ewes and their lambs to the acre.

"I much prefer a crossbred ewe to a Merino as they get very fat and bring more when you ship them. I have been using Lincoln rams, but I think a Hampshire would be better where you ship all the lambs.

"In buying old ewes, it is far more necessary that they have good back teeth than front teeth. I have had ewes with almost no front teeth, and they kept fat as long as their back teeth were in good order, but as soon as the back teeth or grinders get bad, it is all off with them. However, it is very difficult to examine the grinders, and one cannot tell what he is buying.

"I think on these irrigated lands men can make money with sheep if they will look after them carefully; this they will do if they have enough of them."

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES, NOVEMBER 1

Lambs.

Good caul lambs.....	@14
Round dressed lambs.....	@17
Saddles, caul	@17
R. D. lamb fores.....	@14
Caul lamb fores.....	@13
R. D. lamb saddles.....	@19
Lamb fries, per pound.....	@21
Lamb tongues, each.....	@ 4
Lamb kidneys, per pound.....	@15

Mutton.

Medium sheep	@13
Good sheep	@15
Medium saddles	@15
Good saddles	@17
Good fores	@13
Medium racks	@11
Mutton legs	@17
Mutton loins	@10
Mutton stew	@10
Sheep tongues, each.....	@ 4
Sheep heads, each.....	@10

Salt Lake City, January 4, 5 and 6.

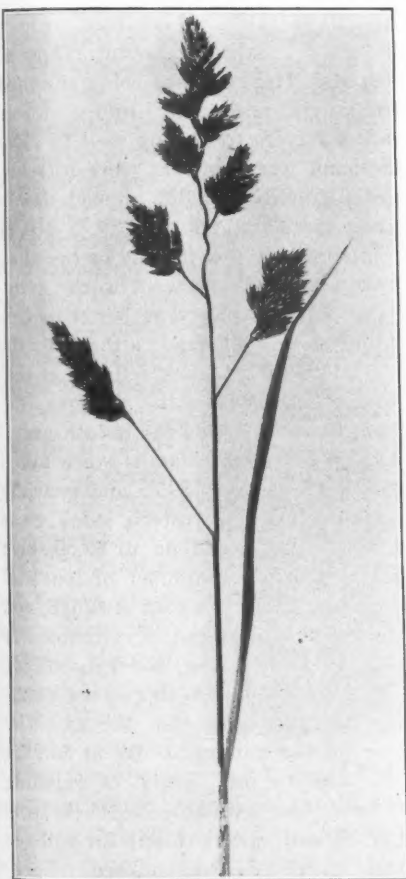


Fig. 5. Orchard grass is among the most palatable of our cultivated plants when grown on the range.

for the first two years. (See Fig. 5.) But eventually the bluegrass and white clover will gain possession of the lands.

3 Mixtures for Medium Moist Lands.

Smooth brome grass.....	6 pounds
Timothy	4 pounds
Slender wheat grass	5 pounds

In this mixture the brome grass and timothy will be first to make conspicu-

THE OCTOBER SHEEP MARKET.

Record making, a feature of the sheep market every month of the present year, was continued during October. Even the most extravagant prophecy was made good. A short supply in the West compared with October marketing in recent years was a factor. Hungry demand at high prices for anything fit to go to the country for finishing purposes, an advancing wool market, record October hog prices and, in-so-far as quality was concerned, for beef cattle were stout props under the market and the month hung up a new set of October price records far above any preceding corresponding month in trade history.

Cannery and common light fleshed stuff that customarily in the fall months go to killers without competition and at low levels was courted throughout by both killer and country buyers and showed at much higher prices than normal October markets as did stuff of good to choice class. There was no bargain counter. During the forepart of the month the range country contributed a fairly good supply of well conditioned fat lambs, but during the latter half the range delegation was largely one of feeders. More natives appeared than the month previous, but supply was far below old time volume. A sprinkling of fed westerns arrived and, owing to a soaring corn market, fears were entertained toward month-end that the market might be flooded with prematurely picked westerns out of the feeding belt early in November, especially in the event of bad weather, a condition that the trade views as altogether unwarranted by the prospects.

Both Washington and Idaho range lambs sold on the high spot late in the month up to \$11, fed westerns reached \$11.15 and a number of loads of natives were put over at \$11.10@11.25. Prior to the past month no lambs had ever sold on the Chicago market in October above \$9.25, this price being reached a year ago and noted at that time as \$1.20 above the highest Octo-

ber price previously paid. The month produced an average price of \$10.20 on fat lambs, against an average of \$8.75 in October last year and the highest preceding October average of \$7.60. Bulk of the fat lambs, both native and western stock, sold during the month at \$9.75@10.75, against \$8.40@9.15 a year ago. The month's average price of lambs figured \$3.20 per cwt. higher than the October average of seven preceding years. Sorting was light at most times and cull and second cuts sold largely at \$8@9.25, against \$7@7.75 a year ago.

Sheep and yearlings formed a small quota of the run, matured wethers being especially scarce. While demand



The Cokeville Lambs That Net \$8.16 Were Docked With the Ellenwood Hot Iron.

was not particularly broad for aged sheep it exceeded supply and prices advanced moderately. Native and range wethers reached \$8.50, fed westerns touching \$8.65, or \$1.65 higher than the October top a year ago, when \$7 was reached for the first time on an October market. Fed western yearlings sold toward month-end up to \$9.25 and most of the yearlings selling on killing account cashed during the month at \$8.50@9.00. The average price of fat matured sheep, ewes and wethers, figured \$7.45, against \$6.05 for October last year, and a new October record. Packers paid up to \$7.50 for native and fed western ewes and bought range

ewes as high as \$7.40. No good fat ewes sold at any time below \$6.75 and few below \$7. Native cull ewes went largely at \$4.25@5.50.

Feeder output was of fairly large volume, but far below that of two years ago. At the prices, however, it was a phenomenal trade, both in points of activity and volume. Most of the feeding lambs went out at a cost of from \$9.75@10.25 and on the high spot during the latter part of the month, a number of loads made \$10.35, one load making \$10.40. Demand centered strongly on good quality, below 60-pound weights. Heavy lambs being shunned, but killers' needs, at times, forced packer buyers to pay up well for 65@75-pound westerns that were in really feeder condition, a lot of such lambs going for slaughter at \$9.75@10.50. Comparatively few feeding or breeding sheep and yearlings went to the country, owing to scarcity, rather than lack of urgency in demand, although the call for breeding stock fell off in seasonable fashion from the hungry demand for such goods the month previous. Western ewe lambs were taken out for breeding at \$9.75 and yearling and two-year-old western stock ewes of high quality sold up to \$9.50, best natives to \$9. A number of loads of mixed aged breeders sold at \$7@8, and a short mouthed kind, serviceable for one season's breeding, down to \$6.25@6.75. Feeding ewes topped at \$6.25, and the bulk went out at \$5.50@6, some on the gummer order at \$4.75@5.35. Only a few loads of feeding wethers were available and best sold at \$7.50, with orders calling for a dozen loads where one was offered. Feeding yearlings of choice light class topped at \$8.50 and the bulk sold at \$7.50@8.45.

Closing prices for the month as compared with the close of September showed advances of \$1.00 to \$1.25 on native lambs, 75c to \$1.00 on fat range lambs, 15c to 25c on desirable feeding lambs and from 25c to 50c on sheep and yearlings.

Please be in Salt Lake City January 4, 5, 6, 1917. It will help you.

The Boston Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent.

TREMENDOUS strides have been made during the past month towards cleaning up local stocks of domestic wools, and all along the street is heard the complaint that desirable grades are really getting to be scarce. Both consigned and owned wools have been included in the month's transfers, which moreover have included a part of about everything offered in the market. Dealers say that it comes nearer to being an "old-fashioned market" than has been seen for a long time, and those less conservative say that a real "boom" is in progress. For the moment, interest in foreign wools has been pushed into the background, and both manufacturers and dealers are giving most of their attention to domestic grades. This has extended to both Territories and fleeces, while there has also been clean-up sales of the summer pullings of lambs' B supers.

Naturally less attention would be expected to be devoted to foreign wools, as greasy lots with good staple are exceedingly scarce in this market, and there seems to be no possibility of getting any further supplies out of Australia for months to come. Yet this does not tell the whole story. There is evidently a growing appreciation on the part of manufacturers that there is danger of a genuine shortage in all fine staple wools, and that it is only a matter of common prudence to secure a supply while they are to be had.

In addition to the legitimate demand from the wool manufacturing trade,

there has been a tremendous speculative movement in scoured wools, and thousands of bales and bags of both foreign and domestic scoured have been taken on by dealers, at prices that seem extremely high. Of course, the larger part of this has been foreign scoureds, and the original importers of the inferior and defective wools that have been lying in their lofts since last winter have been able to get out from under with a substantial profit. The problem now up to these speculative buyers is to get the manufacturers to take

blocks of French combing and fine and fine medium clothing wools were taken on. Montanas, Idahos and Wyomings have been sold in the original bags, and there has been no difficulty in cleaning up any clips that showed a reasonable amount of staple.

As far as values are concerned, the grades mostly in demand have been advanced quite sharply, and in some cases are fully 5 cents the scoured pound higher than they were a month ago. Fine staple Territories are now quotable on the scoured basis at 93 to 95

cents for the best selections, with average wools and choice half-blood staple at 90 to 92 cents, three-eighths - blood staple at 85 to 87 cents, quarter-blood staple at 74 to 76 cents, fine clothing at 85 to 90 cents for the best and 80 to 85 cents for average fine and fine medium clothing. Texas wools are quotable at 85 to 90 cents for choice twelve - months'

and 73 to 75 cents for eight-months'. Old Texas wools are well sold up, though occasional transfers are noted on the above basis. The new fall wools have been accumulating at central Texas points, but nothing is yet reported to have been done towards disposing of them. Opening prices here are not expected to be over 60 to 63 cents.

Probably the aggregate transfers of Territory wools will run over 20,000,000 pounds for the month, one salesman alone selling over 5,000,000 pounds of choice clips during three weeks. As some houses refuse to



The Home of H. Stanley Coffin near N. Yakima, Washington.

them off their hands at a figure that will give them in turn a profit.

Total sales of wool in this market for the past four weeks have averaged well up to 10,000,000 pounds a week, and in the latter part of that period the American Woolen Co. is reported to have come into the market as a liberal buyer. Others of the big consumers have been buying steadily, and latterly the demand has broadened out so as to include practically the whole industry, both worsted and woolen buyers being active. Mainly, the demand has been for fine staple and half-blood wools, but as these got scarcer, large

give particulars of their transactions, only typical sales can be reported, including the following: 600 bags original Montana at 33 to 34 cents; 100,000 pounds Wyoming three-eighths-blood at 37 cents, or 85 cents clean; 100,000 pounds original Montana at 30 cents, or 85 cents clean; 100,000 pounds Utah three-eighths-blood at 37 cents; 350,000 pounds original Territory and 240,000 pounds graded Territory, at private terms; good-sized lots of French combing wools, out of Wyoming, Utah and Nevada clips at 82 to 85 cents clean.

About the middle of the month, a large volume of original Territory wool was sold on the clean basis of 80 to 85 cents for Idaho and Oregon, and 80 to 82 cents for Utah, Arizona and similar; about 1,700,000 pounds, original and graded Territory, at private terms; 50,000 pounds Dakota half-blood at 37 cents; 500 bags original Idaho at 28 cents; 50,000 pounds Soda Springs quarter-blood at 37 cents; a small line of original Colorado at 29 to 30 cents; 20,000 pounds Wyoming low quarter-blood at 36 cents; 100,000 pounds Wyoming fine staple at 32 cents; good-sized lots of Montana wool at 33 to 35 cents for fine staple and half-blood.

Later liberal transfers of original Territory were made on the basis of Utahs at 28 to 30 cents or 82 to 85 cents clean, Idahos at 26 to 28 cents or 82 to 85 cents clean, and Nevadas at 26 to 28 cents or 85 cents clean; half-blood Montana at 34 cents and three-eighths-blood at 37 cents, both at 83 to 90 cents clean, 200 bags original Idaho at 28 cents, or 82 to 83 cents clean; 50,000 pounds quarter-blood Idaho at 36 cents, or 73 cents clean; 500,000 pounds graded Wyoming and 1,000,000 pounds original and graded Territory at private terms; 100,000 pounds Wyoming three-eighths-blood at 37 cents, or 82 cents clean; 500 bags original Wyoming at 32 to 35 cents; 1,000 bags original Montana at 30 to 35 cents, or 83 to 90 cents clean; 500,000 pounds Territory, various grades at private terms; 100,000 pounds three-eighths-blood Territory at 39½ cents; good lines of Texas

wools at 85 to 90 cents clean for twelve-months' and 73 to 75 cents for eight-months'; 100,000 pounds Wyoming at 35 cents, or 87 to 90 cents clean; 300,000 pounds New Mexico and Colorado short clothing wool at 84 to 85 cents clean; 300 bags fine twelve-months' Texas at 30 cents, or 84 to 85 cents clean; about 750,000 pounds Utah, Idaho and Wyoming fine and fine medium clothing, at 85 to 90 cents for the best; 1,000 bags original Idaho at 87 to 88 cents clean; 100,000 pounds Soda Springs quarter-blood at 38 cents, or 76 to 77 cents clean; and good-sized lots of Montana wool at 35 to 37 cents for staple and half-blood, Wyoming half-blood at 34 cents, Soda Springs half-



Choice Territory Half-Blood.

blood at 36 cents and Oregon half-blood at 88 cents clean.

In addition to the speculative movement in foreign scoureds noted above, there has been a free movement in pulled wools, and the summer accumulations of short lambs' wool have been cleaned up. During a single week of the month under review, the New York pullers are reported to have cleaned up 3,000 to 4,000 bags of these wools, partly to dealers and partly to manufacturers. Prices paid ranged from 54 to 58 cents in the grease, the latter being for the October wools, which had a fair length of staple and which were taken by worsted mills. Good Eastern B supers are quotable in

scoured form at 68 to 72 cents, and a fair amount of business is being done in the current pullings. Chicago B supers are quotable in this market at 64 to 66 cents, clean basis, large purchases being recently made in that market to come to Boston.

There has been an important change in the position of fleece wools during the month, and quotations are now on the highest basis seen for years. Closing quotations on Ohio fleeces are 42 cents for fine washed delaine, 37 to 38 cents for XX and above, 37 to 38 cents for fine unwashed delaine, 33 to 34 cents for fine unwashed clothing, 41 to 42 cents for half-blood combing, 43 to 44 cents for three-eighths-blood combing, 42 to 43 cents for quarter-blood combing, and 35 to 37 cents for medium clothing.

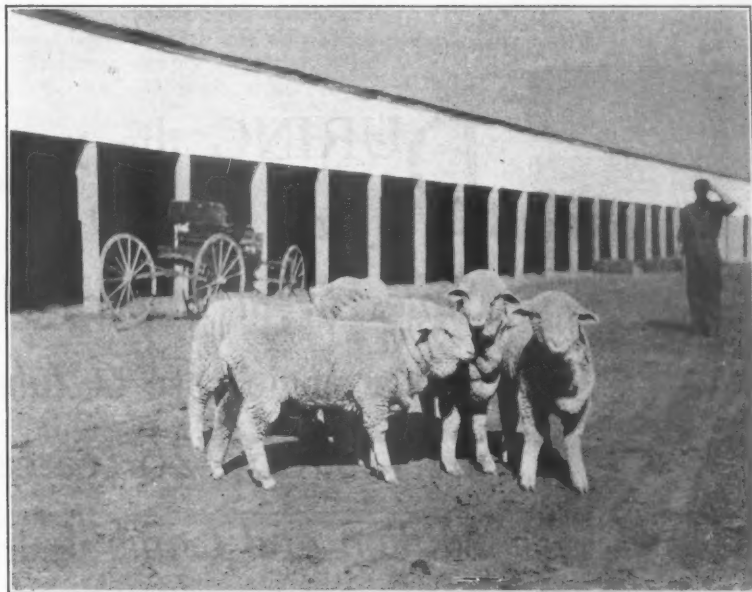
Actual sales of fleeces during the month have included 100,000 pounds Ohio quarter-blood combing at 42 cents; a good line of Indiana three-eighths-blood combing at 39 cents; 100,000 pounds Ohio half-blood combing at private terms; 50,000 pounds Ohio quarter-blood combing at 42 cents; small lots of Ohio fine washed delaine at 41 cents, fine unwashed delaine at 36½ cents and fine unwashed clothing at 31 to 32 cents; 100,000 pounds Ohio three-eighths-blood combing at 42 cents; large lines of Ohio fine unwashed delaine at 37 cents, and Ohio three-eighths-blood combing at 42½ to 43 cents; good lines of Ohio three-eighths-blood combing at 42 cents, and Indiana three-eighths-blood combing at 39 cents; clothing medium wools at 37 cents for three-eighths-blood and 34 to 35 cents for half-blood; about 500,000 pounds Ohio wool, mostly medium grades at private terms; good-sized lots of Ohio fine washed delaine at 42 cents, fine unwashed delaine at 38 cents, fine unwashed clothing at 34 cents, three-eighths-blood combing at 43 cents, and quarter-blood combing at 42 cents.

Eastern buyers have been trying to operate a little lately in the country, but have found it difficult on account of the exalted ideas of the present hold-

(Continued on Page 36.)

A 13 YEAR OLD RAM

Every sheepbreeder knows that if his breeding ewes did not grow old so soon and have to be replaced at big expense the sheep business would be much more profitable.



THIS IS A PHOTO OF FIVE REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET EWE LAMBS Sired BY A RAMBOUILLET RAM THAT WAS 12 YEARS OLD AT THE TIME OF SERVICE. THE PHOTO WAS TAKEN AT A WESTERN FAIR THIS FALL. THE RAM IS STILL ALIVE AND VIGOROUS AT 13 YEARS OLD, AND WAS BRED TO 70 EWES THIS FALL. RAMS OF MOST OTHER BREEDS ARE IN THE SCRAP HEAP BEFORE THEY REACH HALF THIS AGE.

THIS LONGEVITY OF THE RAMBOUILLET HAS MADE MANY SHEEP-MEN RICH. WHILE OTHERS SPENT THEIR HARD EARNED MONEY BUYING EWES EVERY FEW YEARS THE MAN WHO WAS BREEDING RAMBOUILLET EWES COULD BANK HIS MONEY, AS THE LIFE OF SUCH EWES WAS NEARLY DOUBLE THAT OF EWES OF OTHER BREEDS.

IF YOU WANT RAMBOUILLET EWES THE ONLY SURE WAY TO GET THEM IS TO USE RAMBOUILLET RAMS THIS FALL.

For information about the Rambouillet, write to
American Rambouillet Breeders' Association
Dwight Lincoln, Sec'y, Marysville, Ohio

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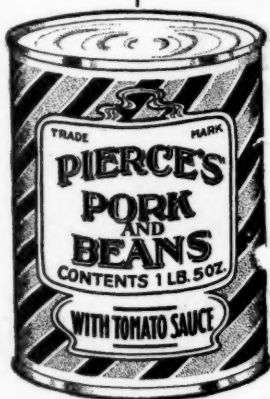
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The National Wool Grower

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Edited by the Secretary

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OUR FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

On January 4, 5, and 6, in Salt Lake City, Utah, will be held the Fifty-third Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers' Association. The call for the meeting has been issued by President Hagenbarth, and the dates were selected after consultation with the Executive Committee of the Association.

We do not know what excuse a sheepman could offer this year for failure to attend his National convention. He has had a year of unbounded prosperity, such as he has never had before, and certainly his finances must be in condition to permit him to improve his mind by attending his great National Wool Growers' convention.

This year, the convention will be largely one of discussion; long speeches will be eliminated, and it will be more of an experience meeting than anything before attempted by the association. We have every reason to believe that a phenomenal attendance will result.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

The Chicago International Live Stock Exposition will be held this year December 2-9. It is accredited the world's greatest live stock show, and we think it fully merits this distinction. The prosperity of the stockmen throughout the West offers them an opportunity to attend this wonderful exhibition, and we are sure the expense and trouble incident to attendance will

be greatly repaid in the advanced knowledge obtained thereby. It is very gratifying that so many Western stockmen have indicated their intention of attending this year's International, and we hope that hundreds more will avail themselves of the opportunity.

ASSOCIATION WORK.

Certain railroads are endeavoring to establish a charge for sanding and bedding cars and the justice of the charge will be heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Omaha, November 17. An officer of the National Wool Growers' Association will be present at that hearing to represent the interests of the sheepmen.

The case involving the rates on cotton seed cake to Northwestern states will come again before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Oklahoma City on November 25. An officer of the National Wool Growers' Association will be present to protect the interests of Western sheepmen at that hearing.

When the 640-Acre Grazing Homestead bill passed the House, it provided for the withdrawal of trails one-fourth of a mile wide to Forest Reserves, watering holes, and shipping points. On the recommendation of the stockmen's committee, the Senate amended this provision so as to give the Secretary of Interior authority to withdraw the land "needed" for trails. All stockmen will understand that a trail one-fourth of a mile wide would be worthless so far as grazing would be concerned. As these trails will

sooner or later handle most of the live stock in the West, it is essential that they be laid out with a very liberal hand, and in some places they will need to be several sections wide and at all points should be at least one section wide. As the House provision and the Senate provision regarding these trails are different, the matter will be adjusted by a conference between the House and Senate early in December. A member of the National Wool Growers' Association will go to Washington in the near future to recommend that the Senate provision be accepted.

THE NATIONAL WOOL WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE COMPANY

Word has reached us unofficially that the question of continuing or discontinuing the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company will be determined by the officers of that concern at a meeting in Chicago early in December. While we do not doubt for a moment, but that the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company will be continued, yet we cannot miss this opportunity of impressing on sheepmen the absolute necessity of giving broader support to this most wonderful institution. So far as handling wool is concerned, the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company has been a pronounced success. Its finances are in excellent condition and it can liquidate with a nice profit to all of its stockholders. However, while the stockholders might immediately profit by the liquidation of the Warehouse, the sheep industry in general would suffer a tremendous loss. We have said in these pages many times that the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company was the most useful and had been the most successful of any institution established by Western sheepmen. In the matter of reform in handling our wool, the Warehouse has been the leader and through its efforts has established a simple but sensible system of wool preparation in the Western states, and we have not the slightest doubt that, if the Warehouse goes

on, this system will ultimately spread throughout the entire West to the benefit of all sheepmen.

The educational campaign conducted by the Warehouse for the improvement of wool has been unequalled by any similar campaign conducted anywhere in the world. Naturally the Warehouse has had the funds with which to do these things, but it has done them in a thorough and expert manner.

Of course, it is discouraging to the officers of the Warehouse to go on supported by only a small percentage of Western sheepmen, and while the men who are supporting the Warehouse will continue to do so, yet it is discouraging to them and their officers to attempt to bring about a broad, big reform in the American wool market with the support of such a small contingency. Unfortunately for the welfare of the Warehouse, its work has been of about as much benefit to the men who do not belong to it as to the ones who do, and, therefore, many have selfishly refrained from identification with it, and this has naturally limited the usefulness of that institution. However, if the Warehouse was to suspend operations, practically every Western sheepman would be influenced thereby, and we take this means of calling attention to the necessity of giving this excellent institution the moral and financial support that it is justly entitled to. We do not think for a moment that the men who have consistently sent their wool to the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company will allow it to be liquidated.

STOCK TRAILS.

In the last issue of this paper, we published the 640-Acre Grazing Homestead bill, and suggested that it would become a law about January first. The stockmen's committee had an amendment inserted in this bill, giving the Secretary of Interior authority to withdraw from entry the land "needed" for trails and driveways in the movement of stock to watering holes, ship-

ping points, and between summer and winter ranges.

On September 25, the National Wool Growers' Association wrote a letter to every member of this organization, urging them to get together and have these trails withdrawn at once. The woolgrowers of Idaho have arranged for the withdrawal of their trails, but so far as we know, woolgrowers of other states have not made such arrangements. These trails can be withdrawn before the law passes and we want again to impress on the sheepmen the necessity of having them laid out and withdrawn at the earliest possible moment.

WITHDRAW WATER HOLES.

Under the grazing homestead bill the Secretary of Interior is given authority to withdraw from entry water for stock purposes. This means that watering places on rivers and watering holes can be set aside for the public use. We suggest that our sheepmen should lose no time in getting their watering place set aside.

A NEW PACKING PLANT.

It was recently announced that the Cudahy Packing Company has purchased the old Intermountain Packing and Provision Company at Salt Lake City, Utah, and will, about January first, open a packing plant at that point. The old packing plant is to be remodeled and put on an up-to-date basis. The new Salt Lake Union Stock Yards adjoins the plant, and a movement is on foot to make Salt Lake City an important meat packing center. It is probable, however, that the Cudahy people will devote most of their attention to packing pork products in the near future.

SHEEP PELT PRICES.

Boston reports the market for sheep and lamb pelts as rather a sky rocket affair. Chicago packers are selling their sheep and lamb pelts at from \$2.40 to \$2.50 each. Dry Western sheep hides

are selling around 25 cents a pound. It is certain the stocks of sheep skins on hand are very limited and that further advances in price are anticipated. This high price for pelts is serving to advance the market for fed sheep and lambs.

FIX STOCK TRAILS.

Under the leadership of the National Forest officers, the woolgrowers in the different sections of Idaho have had many meetings and have prepared to have withdrawn trails on the public domain as provided for in the 640-Acre Homestead bill. This is a wise provision on the part of Idaho sheepmen, and it is to be hoped that sheepmen in other states have likewise prepared to have their trails withdrawn.

A GOOD SNOWFALL.

On November 6, considerable snow fell throughout the Intermountain country. It covered most of the states of Utah, eastern Idaho, southern Montana, and western Wyoming. If it reached other territory, we have not been so advised. This snowfall was badly needed and will serve to supply water in many dry spots.

NEW MANAGER FOR SALT LAKE STOCK YARDS

Mr. J. H. Manderfield, who for many years has been Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Salt Lake Route, recently resigned that position to become manager of the Union Stock Yards at Salt Lake City. Mr. Field, who has been manager of these yards, has accepted a position as traveling representative of the yards, and Mr. Manderfield will take his place as local manager.

NEW RECORDS BY DENVER.

Denver received 470,714 sheep and lambs in October, making a new record. A year ago the same month produced 301,108.

Revival of a Decadent Industry

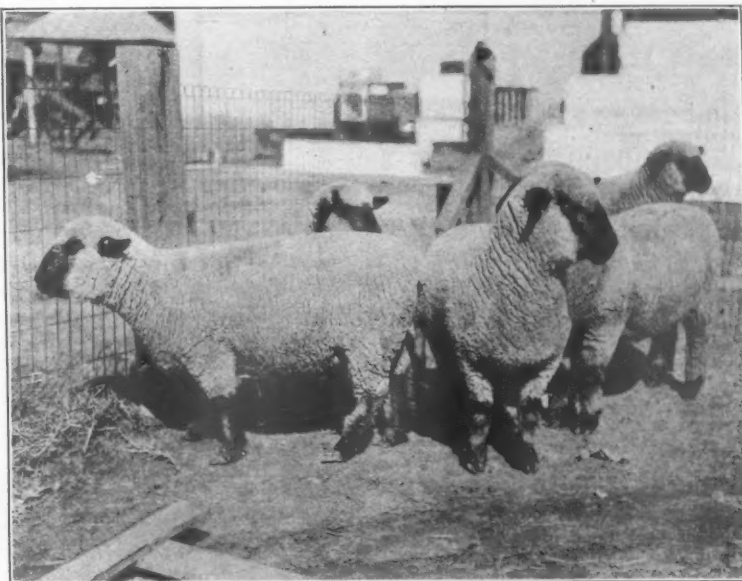
By J. E. DARROW

BONANZA sheep feeding is now regarded as economically impossible. The farmer feeder has largely displaced the big operators of other days when several individuals boasted of a feed lot output of 100,000 or more. It was a logical evolution that has been of undoubted advantage to the trade. To S. M. Parham of Billings, Montana, belongs the distinction, however, of reinstating the feeding industry on a large scale and demonstrating that finishing large numbers is not impossible. The names of many of those who figured as captains of the industry during the bonanza days are all but forgotten even in trade circles. Parham's advent being of recent date. Ten years ago he was feeding a few loads of lambs each winter on a southern Michigan farm, but possessing foresight jumped into the game at an opportune moment. His operations in recent years have astounded even the old timers. Unlike many of the big feeders of other days, he has not "gone broke." Last winter Parham cleaned up a sum variously estimated, but requiring six figures—for enumeration purposes. Early last spring, he was purchasing for fall delivery at prices that insured substantial profit and, while retaining a large number for winter finishing purposes has turned over many thousand to feeders. During the past year, Parham who is associated in this enterprise by his son, Owen B. Parham, has handled approximately 300,000 head and at the market sheep and lambs of "Parham feeding" have the same standard as the product of the Wood Live Stock Company. Last winter

Parham sold on the Chicago market alone 80,958 sheep and lambs, which grossed \$610,356.27, an average of \$7.54 per head, including culls. Parham's purchasing is done exclusively in Montana. Finishing is done at the big feeding stations near Chicago, Montgomery, Stockdale, and Belvidere handling the entire band. After leaving Montana feed lots, the stock is held at these points from ten to sixty days according to conditions and the exigencies of the occasion, market conditions and that of the stock being the

weight, or within 15 cents of the yard record. The average price of the entire band was \$10.50 per hundredweight, only culls, which were few, selling below \$9. Wooled lambs were marketed previous to the boom that culminated in the \$12.90 record in May and none sold above \$10.85. Bulk of the lambs reached market at popular 75 to 83-pound weights. Few of the big feeders of the bonanza period were able to boast of a more spectacular performance. Profit on the transaction was approximately \$1 per head.

Parham is an optimist. Discussing the wool and mutton outlook with a NATIONAL WOOL GROWER'S representative he said: "The sheep business has experienced vicissitude and prosperity at intervals, but the record of the past two years is without precedent. Everybody growing or handling sheep has made money and those with sufficient foresight to back their judgment have been well rewarded. There may be some skepticism as to what the future has in store, but I



Registered Hampshire Ewes of J. J. Craner, Corrine, Utah.

chief factors.

Lambs fed by Parham last winter cost \$6 to \$10 per hundredweight, the highest prices being paid late in the season for stock of shearing value, 32,000 being put through the clipping process. The lambs sheared an average of nearly eight pounds per head, the wool realizing 30½@31½ cents per pound. About 2,500 wethers were shorn, averaging 12 pounds per head, selling at 26 cents per pound. The 32,000 fleeces realized approximately \$80,000. Shorn lambs sold on the Chicago market as high as \$11.15 per hundred-

am an optimist. No logical reason for materially lower prices exists and I look for a remunerative market for many years to come. All summer new records have been steadily made and in my opinion we are going into a profitable winter for the feeder, although the feed bill wears a formidable appearance and the stuff has been put into feed lots at the highest cost in trade history. Early last spring, we contracted 50,000 lambs in Montana for fall delivery at \$7@7.50 per hundredweight, and results show that our confidence in the future of the

market was not displaced.

"Regardless of war influences a high market was inevitable. Depletion of domestic flocks for more than a decade past would have elevated values materially even had Australia not run into the worst drouth in its history and war in Europe been a contributory influence. The low prices of recent years were, in fact, an assurance of the kind of market we are now getting, which, in my judgment, will continue for the sole reason that production of wool and mutton is deficient. All that is necessary to keep the business on a safe and sane basis is to avoid inflation. For the man who understands sheep and has a place to handle his flock the prospect has never been as bright.

"We can produce a vastly greater number of lambs in the United States than at present without taxing the consumptive capacity of the American people and unless flocks increase shortage of both wool and mutton is certain. Regardless of present prices getting into the sheep business does not require heavy investment. A modest start may be made, and I believe those who begin that way will have better prospect of success than the plungers whose ignorance of the business frequently renders failure inevitable. The average farmer ought to keep a flock of ewes and there are millions of acres of land that now produce little of anything but which might be made extremely productive by properly installing and caring for sheep."

Parham is now wholly a feeder and trader, doing considerable breeding on his own account. He moved to Montana eleven years ago after having determined that the time was opportune for a "strike" in sheep. He has acquired a large tract of land on the "North side" of the Yellowstone river near Billings and owns another near Park City, Montana, on both of which he has provided equipment for handling his purchases. At Westboro in northern Wisconsin, he has a tract of nearly 2,000 acres under fence, which is designed to be a sheep feeding station, by the use of which he can avoid the expense incidental to using the

railroad feeding stations near Chicago.

Parham's career is a refutation of the theory that under new conditions feeding sheep or lambs by the hundred thousands is impossible and that the big feeder has been sent into oblivion by the farm operator. He is the possessor of sufficient energy and experience, backed by abundant capital to demonstrate the possibilities of development now that the business has apparently, if not actually, gone on a permanently profitable basis. Parham's operations recall the days when half a million, or more, sheep were fed around St. Paul and Minneapolis and other big feed lots were scattered over the country, but the feeders of that period encountered obstacles that have since been eliminated, the worst of which was an uncertain market.

ARMOUR MAN RAISING SHEEP.

James Brown, head of the Armour cattle buying force and a noted Short-horn breeder, is embarking extensively in sheep. His flocks are under the management of Noel Gibson, son of Richard Gibson, the Canadian sheep breeder. Brown has a large farm at Elgin, Illinois, on which he produced close to \$5,000 worth of lambs and wool this year and another at Morocco, Indiana, about eighty miles from Chicago. He is making a demonstration that there is money in sheep on high priced land, not on a small farm flock basis, but when conducted on a scale of some magnitude, under competent management.

PREDICTS FORTY CENT WOOL.

"A steady advance in wool is a safe prediction," said C. H. Shurte. "My prediction is that forty cents will be the common price for Western clips next spring. Selling in advance at less money will be questionable policy. Pelts are now worth \$2.50@3.00 that during the depression period found slow sale at 75 cents to \$1.00. My advice to the grower is to hesitate before selling wool at early bids unless they are high enough."

(Boston Wool Market Continued.)

ers of the remaining wools. A little has been done on the basis of 39 cents on the cars for medium clips and 35 cents for fine, but these prices are the minimum, and others claim to be paying more, and even at that are not acceding to the most extreme demands of holders.

Conditions continue very strong in all foreign markets, especially in South America. Boston buyers have recently paid 45 cents for Lincolns, 47 cents for straight quarters and 49 cents for high quarters, all at Buenos Aires. Round lots of these wools are quoted at 46 to 47 cents. Round lots of Montevideo crossbreds are quotable at 47 to 48 cents, Concordia fine crossbreds at 50 cents, and Chubuts at 30 cents, all South American quotations being cost and freight New York.

Australasia reports very firm markets also, with choice Merinos costing well over a dollar clean-landed cost here. The leading event of the month has been the announcement by the New Zealand authorities that exports of "crutchings" would be allowed to be made to this country. On the strength of this buying orders were sent out from this market, but it was found that exports were only available of the coarser, poorer lots, suitable for carpet mills.

Greasy foreign wools have sold in a moderate way, owing to the depleted stocks of the more desirable grades. Choice Cape combing wools have sold up to 85 to 90 cents, and Australian fine combing to 85 cents to \$1. These are the extreme prices, depending on the quality and condition of the wool. Best scoured foreign wools have sold on the basis of 75 to 85 cents for Australian and 60 to 65 cents for Cape.

FEEDERS FALL-SHEARING.

Owing to the high level of the wool market, feeders are fall-shearing lambs by the thousands. This will send many shorn lambs to market during the next three months. Shorn lambs sold early in November at \$9 that made 17 pounds in 30 days running in a cornfield.

SHEEP AT THE INTERNATIONAL

The National Wool Growers' Association desires very much to encourage the exhibition of sheep at the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition. The Association feels that this should be the great central sheep show of the United States as it is really an international affair and does the sheep industry much more good than could be obtained by exhibiting at a distinctly sheep show.

In order to encourage the showing of sheep, the National Wool Grower has set aside \$100 for premiums at the forthcoming International. The Inter-

VIGOR OF MERINOS.

At the Utah State Fair, P. J. Quealy of Cokeville, Wyoming, exhibited a pen of five Rambouillet ewe lambs, all sired by the ram No. 26. Twenty-six was purchased from Mr. Butterfield several years ago and has been in Mr. Quealy's flock ever since. This ram is now thirteen years old and is reported to be still strong and vigorous, in fact so much so that he has been bred to seventy ewes this year. Last year, he sired a large number of lambs, and it is believed that he will maintain his vigor until fifteen years or age. This is a remarkable demonstration of the longevity of Merino sheep.

A SHEEP MARKER.

On another page of this issue will be found a half page advertisement of the universal marking device, a scheme for showing which ewes have been served by the ram and for identifying, if desired, the service of any particular ram. We have never seen this device tried nor do we know anything about it personally, but it appeals to us as a scheme that should prove very valuable. By the use of different colored chalks in this device, a breeder would be able to identify the ewes bred to any particular ram even where a large number of rams were used. No doubt it will be very valuable in pure bred



Reluctantly Leaving the National Forest.

AN INDIANA SHEEP VENTURE.

national gives a premium of \$20 in each class for the flock. This paper has agreed to duplicate these flock premiums in the classes for Rambouillets, Lincolns, Cotswolds, Hampshires, and Shropshires. As soon as the International awards are made, the National Wool Grower will issue a check for \$20 to the winner in each of these classes.

The National Wool Growers' Association wants to see the International become a great sheep show, and in order to encourage it, it has been suggested that it be made the official show of the National Wool Growers' Association.

James Fowler of Fowler, Indiana, has started in the sheep business in a practical way with a band of 350 head of 105-pound Washington yearling ewes. They were purchased at Chicago at a cost of \$10.10 per hundred-weight. Rams were turned in about the middle of October for March lambs. A competent shepherd is in charge of the work which is expected to demonstrate that bands of this size can be profitably maintained under farm conditions. These ewes were from Rambouillet dams by Shropshire sires.

J. E. P.

flocks. However, the owners of this device have made it principally for use in connection with range flocks so as to know what ewes have or have not been bred. It seems to us that, in some cases, it would be desirable to use an invention of this kind on the range sheep so that the unbred ewes could be detected and bred at a later period. We trust that some of our breeders will give this invention a fair trial and report its success or failure through the pages of this paper.

Arrange to meet your neighbors at the National Wool Grower's convention.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Arizona—

Arizona choice fine combing.....	33@34
Arizona average fine combing.....	31@33
Arizona choice fine clothing.....	32@34
Arizona average fine clothing.....	31@33
Arizona choice half blood.....	35@37
Arizona average half blood.....	33@35
Arizona choice three-eighths blood.....	37@38
Arizona average three eighths blood.....	36@37
Arizona choice quarter blood.....	38@39
Arizona average quarter blood.....	36@37
Arizona braid	36@37

Colorado—

Colorado choice fine combing	31@32
Colorado average fine combing.....	29@30
Colorado choice fine clothing.....	29@30
Colorado average fine clothing.....	27@28
Colorado choice half blood	33@39
Colorado average half blood.....	29@32
Colorado choice three-eighths blood.....	37@42
Colorado average three-eighths blood.....	31@35
Colorado choice quarter blood.....	39@40
Colorado average quarter blood.....	35@37
Colorado braid	36@37

Idaho—

Idaho choice fine combing	31@32
Idaho average fine combing.....	29@31
Idaho choice fine clothing	29@30
Idaho average fine clothing.....	27@29
Idaho choice half blood.....	32@34
Idaho average half blood.....	30@32
Idaho choice three-eighths blood.....	36@38
Idaho average three-eighths blood.....	35@36
Idaho choice quarter blood.....	36@38
Idaho average quarter blood.....	34@36
Idaho braid	36@37

Montana—

Montana choice fine combing.....	36@37
Montana average fine combing.....	34@36
Montana choice fine clothing.....	31@33
Montana average fine clothing	30@32
Montana choice half blood.....	38@40
Montana average half blood.....	37@38
Montana choice three-eighths blood.....	38@40
Montana average three-eighths blood.....	37@38
Montana choice quarter blood.....	38@39
Montana average quarter blood.....	37@38
Montana braid	36@37

New Mexico—

New Mexico choice fine combing....	31@32
New Mexico average fine combing....	28@30
New Mexico choice fine clothing.....	29@30
New Mexico average fine clothing.....	26@28
New Mexico choice half blood.....	33@34
New Mexico average half blood.....	31@32
New Mexico choice three-eighths blood	35@36
New Mexico average three-eighths blood	34@35
New Mexico choice quarter blood.....	35@36
New Mexico average quarter blood.....	34@35
New Mexico braid	36@37

Oregon—

Oregon choice fine combing.....	31@33
Oregon average fine combing	29@31
Oregon choice fine clothing.....	29@30

Oregon average fine clothing.....	26@28
Oregon choice half blood.....	32@34
Oregon average half blood.....	31@32
Oregon choice three-eighths blood.....	34@36
Oregon average three-eighths blood.....	33@35
Oregon choice quarter blood	34@36
Oregon average quarter blood.....	33@34
Oregon braid	36@37

Utah—

Utah choice fine combing.....	31@32
Utah average fine combing	29@31
Utah choice fine clothing.....	30@31
Utah average fine clothing	28@30
Utah choice half blood.....	33@34
Utah average half blood.....	31@33
Utah choice three-eighths blood.....	37@38
Utah average three-eighths blood.....	36@37
Utah choice quarter blood.....	37@38
Utah average quarter blood.....	36@37
Utah braid	37@38

Wyoming—

Wyoming choice fine combing.....	32@34
Wyoming average fine combing.....	30@32
Wyoming choice fine clothing.....	29@31
Wyoming average fine clothing.....	25@28
Wyoming choice half blood.....	33@35
Wyoming average half blood.....	32@34
Wyoming choice three-eighths blood.....	37@39
Wyoming average three-eighths blood.....	37@38
Wyoming choice quarter blood.....	37@39
Wyoming average quarter blood.....	36@38
Wyoming braid	36@37

Texas—Scoured—

Texas fine 12 months, clean.....	85@90
Texas fine 8 months, clean.....	73@75
Texas fine fall, clean.....	60@62

MORE SILOS.

Several Idaho sheepmen have constructed silos during the past summer and more will be built next summer. A firm of contractors has been building cement silos of large dimensions at a price of \$350 each. A few silos have also been built in Utah and more will be constructed next summer.

PUBLISHING NONSENSE.

More nonsense is published about our flocks of pure bred sheep in this country than, it seems to us, is published regarding any other class of commodity that is advertised. Not long since, we read in one of the papers about a man's Hampshires, in which it was meant to infer that he had 800 registered ewes and that his stud rams had cost him an average of \$400 each. As a matter of fact this man had 25 ewes and 100 registered ewe lambs, the rest

of the ewes being grade ewes. The rams instead of costing \$400 have not cost an average of \$100 each, yet this story was published simply to get a little advertising. We think that most Western sheepmen recognize bull con of this class when they see it.

THE YEAR'S SHEEP SUPPLY.

October receipts of sheep at western markets were heavy, all the principal points showing gains over the corresponding period last year. The big gain was at Chicago which had a heavy run from Montana and was back in the feeder business, from which it was excluded by quarantine last year. Omaha passed the half-million mark and Kansas City made a good showing. The only decrease was at Sioux City, which can hardly be considered a sheep mart of magnitude. Denver came to the front as a leading primary point. The year's receipts show gains at Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis, but decreases elsewhere. Official figures for the two periods follow.

October	1916	1915	Change
Chicago	577,354	317,205	+260,149
Kansas City .	239,055	182,684	+ 56,371
Omaha	530,093	463,106	+ 66,987
St. Louis . . .	53,584	37,167	+ 16,417
St. Joseph . .	76,951	54,160	+ 22,791
Sioux City . .	63,449	72,309	— 8,860
<hr/>			
Totals . . .	1,540,486	1,126,631	+413,855
<hr/>			
Ten Months			
Chicago . . .	3,505,711	2,792,119	+713,592
Kansas City .	1,527,034	1,524,843	+ 2,191
Omaha	2,652,918	2,781,800	—128,882
St. Louis . . .	586,394	543,784	+ 42,610
St. Joseph . .	691,271	753,622	— 62,351
Sioux City . .	234,435	253,099	— 18,664
<hr/>			
Totals . . .	9,197,763	8,649,267	+548,496

—I. E. P.

CHEVIOTS BRING \$11.25.

On November first on the Chicago market, a small lot of twenty-two Cheviot lambs from Indiana sold to a city butcher at \$11.25 per hundredweight. This was twenty-five cents higher than any other lambs that day. They were little fellows weighing sixty-five pounds and will kill out nicely. Few Cheviot lambs are grown in America.

WOOL SHORTAGE NEXT YEAR. PASTURE IRRIGATED**ALFALFA WITH HOGS**

An Australian writing of the wool situation in Australia and New Zealand predicts that Great Britain will be short of wool next year even if she does not allow a pound to be exported to the United States. This year the United States purchased from Australasia 564,000 bales, but now the embargo is on and none can be imported from this source. This Australian contends that the actual shortage in Australia next year will about equal our imports this year so that even if the United States is not allowed to buy in the Australian markets, Great Britain will have no more wool available than she had last year.

Washington, D. C.—By pasturing irrigated alfalfa pastures with hogs, the superintendent of the Huntley (Montana) Reclamation Project Experiment Farm reports that he got returns in 1915 at the rate of \$75 to \$88 per acre. This estimated return, he figures, is equivalent to \$10.84 per ton, on the farm, for the hay crop which was harvested and consumed by the hogs.

NEW COTSWOLD FLOCK.

As a result of the Cotswold rams shown at the ram sale by the Deseret Sheep Company of Boise, Idaho, the

livery which is about the middle of October, there will be quite a lot of grief on account of the fact that the lambs will not weigh heavy. Ewes are in fair to good condition. Our losses have not been heavy considering we are now having rains which indicate we will have an early spring and early grass.

SOL BENJAMIN, New Mexico.

OUR SECOND**ANNUAL RAM SALE**

The Second Annual Ram Sale to be held under the auspices of the National Wool Growers' Association will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, August 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1917. This early

INJUNCTION AGAINST DIPPING

The Utah State Board of Sheep Commissioners issued an order early in the summer that required all sheep in Utah to be dipped once for ticks before the first day of October. Under the law the board assumed that they had full authority to require dipping for ticks, but certain flock masters believe that the law cannot be construed to give the board authority to compel the dipping of ticky sheep. Therefore, Neff Brothers and some others obtained from Judge Lewis a restraining order prohibiting the board from compelling the dipping of their sheep. The case will be heard and decided later.

IMPORTING LINCOLNS.

Mr. L. B. McCornick of Utah has recently purchased a considerable tract of land in eastern Utah, on which he intends to breed registered sheep. He has already purchased 100 registered Lincoln ewes in England that were bred while in that country. They are now en route to the United States and will be shipped to Utah before lambing. In addition to these English Lincolns Mr. McCornick has likewise purchased 100 head of registered Lincoln ewes in Canada, which will also be shipped to his Utah ranch.



Pack Outfit In Wenatchee National Forest, Washington.

Deseret Live Stock Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, has recently purchased 100 registered Cotswold ewes from that firm. These ewes will be used as the foundation of a purebred Cotswold flock.

IN CENTRAL NEW MEXICO.

The conditions in our section of the country have not been the best. We had small rains, but no general rains. Some sections are very dry. The lambs that are grown in the mountainous country are good, but lambs in the lower altitudes are small and not fat. My opinion is that at the time of de-

notice of the dates is given so that other meetings may be so arranged as not to conflict with the ram sale.

SWEET CLOVER BLOATS.

Mr. Lewis, an Idaho stockman, recently said to us: "You see it advertised that sweet clover will not bloat stock, but I know better from experience. We had lots of it growing along a ditch, and I turned the milk cows into that field, and the best cow in the bunch bloated and died within two hours. I then took the rest out of the pasture and will not try it again until the sweet clover is dried up."

Shropshires



Our Champion Ram Utah State Fair

KNOLLIN & FINCH Soda Springs, Idaho

We offer for this season's trade 400 first class, March dropped, purebred Shropshire Ram Lambs. They are grain fed and in excellent condition for immediate service.

ENGLISH WOOL SITUATION.

S. B. Hollings.

Bradford, October 19, 1916.

The wool trade is looking on and watching developments both in regard to British grown wools as well as those grown in Australasia, the commandeering of the domestic clip naturally focussing attention upon the new clips of our Colonies. It would be too much to say that the home trade has been torn asunder by the Government assuming control, and it is to soon to pronounce a verdict as to whether the move has been a beneficial one or otherwise. However, there is a consensus of opinion in the trade that the same end could have been gained with infinitely less trouble and annoyance, and the machinery which has been set in motion is not liked to anyone. It is perhaps best not to say too much, but the fact nevertheless remains that the home clip has been controlled, farmers being paid 35 per cent above the prices ruling in June, 1914, and in the selling arrangements which have been arrived at, an average advance of 6c to 8c per pound and in a few cases even more is to be the disposal price to those wanting British grown wools. The trade certainly has not been hoodwinked, although it was generally understood that the action of the War Office was largely dictated through a desire to prevent wools from rising, in fact to obtain the British clip at less money, and also to provide adequate supplies for the needs of Great Britain and her Allies. It in-

deed has been a revelation to the trade in ascertaining the selling prices of the various qualities of the domestic clip and there seems to be no evidence of saving anywhere. A large staff has been created, central offices have been taken, with Bradford as the head, and throughout the country there are thousands of assistants engaged in dealing with the British grown clip. We are telling no secret when we say that lustre wools, such as Lincoln, Yorkshire and Nottingham fleeces, which were bought at 32½c are being offered only to those working for the Government at 39c, net cash and no drafts in the country, which means a good cent more when the wool is landed in Bradford. This is practically the same price as these wools were selling at before the Government commandeered the wool, which shows that there is going to be no saving to the trade, but possibly more profit to the Government. In the case of the best classes of North hogs these were purchased from the farmer at 35c and they have actually been sold at 45c. These facts throw an important sidelight upon the wool situation so far as it relates to the domestic clip, and they are worth taking cognizance of both by home manufacturers as well as American growers.

The whole wool trade seems to be waiting for an announcement regarding the forthcoming Colonial clips, there being throughout the trade a feeling of uncertainty. We keep being told by responsible parties that some measure of control will be seen

Hampshire Ewes and Lincoln Rams



We offer for sale about 600 unregistered Hampshire Ewes, ages range from yearlings to aged ewes. To parties taking entire lot a proper cut will be made. This lot is a bargain. We also offer 100 head of yearlings and two-year-old Lincoln Rams.

Wood Livestock Company
Spencer, Idaho

with respect to the clips of Australia and New Zealand, while last week the writer was informed on good authority that nothing will be done with the South African clip. This is what the wool trade cannot understand. These anomalies have been seen ever since America was denied the privilege of purchasing in Coleman Street and her operations continued in Australia in Merinos. It seems to many that if the Army Council would take the wool and textile trades into its confidence and make a candid announcement regarding the future that the whole trade would then be relieved and everyone would know how to act regarding the future. At present it is all surmise and expectation, the general feeling being that America will not be granted the privilege of purchasing New Zealand crossbreds at all, but that is not the view of the writer. We favor the information that America will be granted the privilege of purchasing a similar quantity of wool to what she did in pre-war years, but neither in Australia nor New Zealand will our American friends be granted the opportunity of buying on anything like the same scale as last year. According to Messrs. Schwartz, Buchanan & Co., America has absorbed up to the close of the last series of sales 667,000 bales of Colonial wools, which easily constitutes a record. Her takings previous to the war did not average much more than 150,000 to 200,000 bales per annum, but it seems to us that with America's increased requirements about 250,000 bales could be allowed to be exported to the United States without prices being affected, or the home trade suffering in the least by that quantity of wool

COTSWOLD EWES

We offer for sale 200 head of Registered Cotswold Ewes. Prices right.

GEO. DAYBELL & SONS
Charleston, Utah

M. K. PARSONS & COMPANY LIVE STOCK

1023 Kearns Building

Phone Wasatch 412

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

EWES FOR SALE

1000 large Merino yearling ewes bred to purebred Cotswold rams; also camp outfit—5 horses and free range.

J. W. HOWARD,
St. Thomas, Nevada.

Messrs. HICKMAN & SCRUBY, Court Lodge,
Egerton, Kent, England

Export Pedigree Livestock

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Specialty made of show herds, show flocks, show horses for the Panama Exposition.

Livestock is booming in North America, there is nothing to hinder importations required for exports from England, and the extra cost of insurance, freight, etc., is too small to make any difference.

Send for full particulars at once, if in a hurry, enquire by week end cabled letter. Americans ought to be importing bulls and rams by hundreds and we want to get busy.

Lincolns — Cotswolds

One carload of yearling Lincoln Rams, one car of yearling Cotswold Rams, a few cars of Lincoln and Cotswold Ram lambs, a car each of Lincoln and Cotswold Ewes; also a few choice stud Rams.

R. S. ROBSON & SON,
Denfield, Ontario, Canada.

500 Yearling Cotswold Rams

RANGE RAMS

STUD RAMS



Our flock consists of 2500 REGISTERED COTSWOLD EWES and includes the best blood of England and America.

We offer for this season 500 Registered Cotswold Yearling Rams and 1000 Ram Lambs. We invite inspection of our flocks.

Deseret Sheep Company

Boise, Idaho

Mention the National Wool Grower



A band of 1000 purebred Lincoln and Cotswold ewes. Bred from the best stock to be found in United States and Canada. Owned by Austin Bros., Salt Lake City, Utah

**Rams
for
Sale**

being out of her hands. There seems to be abroad a feeling that so far as Merinos are concerned America will be asked to concentrate whatever buying power is allowed upon medium and family wools, it being doubtful if the privilege of taking the cream of the West Victorian Merinos as she has done for many years will be granted her. Now that there is free wool, America has the machinery for dealing quite as effectively as the West Riding with medium combing and carbonizing wools, and it is this class which can be dispensed with most easily.

THE TIME FOR WORK.

We want again to urge upon Western sheepmen the importance of taking up the fight against the coyote this winter. Reports that we have received indicate a material reduction in the number of these pests in Idaho, Oregon and Nevada, as well as in those

sections where stockmen have attacked them in earnest.

In many sections rabies is killing off the coyote, government hunters are doing good work, bounty laws are accounting for thousands of them, and altogether we think they are less numerous than heretofore.

If each sheepman or each group of sheepmen would now get together and employ a hunter as well as put out poison, many a \$7.00 lamb will be saved next spring.

IN EASTERN WASHINGTON.

The sheep came out of the mountains in good condition, but the winter range is very dry, and if we don't get rain soon, the sheep will begin to fall off. Breeding ewes are scarce and high, good yearling fine wool ewes are selling around \$10 per head and are hard to get at that.

L. L. ROBINSON, Washington.

SCENT FOR COYOTE BAIT.

It has been found that the use of fetid scents is very valuable in attracting coyotes to poisonous bait or to traps. Below we give the directions for making this fetid bait as recommended by the United State Biological Survey and many old hunters:

"Place a half-pound of raw beef in a wide-mouthed bottle and let it stand in a warm place, but not in the sun, for two to six weeks, or until it is thoroughly decayed and the odor has become as offensive as possible. When decomposition has reached the proper stage, add a quart of sperm oil or any liquid animal oil. Lard oil may be used, but prairie dog oil is better. Then add one ounce of pulverized asafetida and one ounce of tincture of Siberian musk or Tonquin musk. If this cannot be secured, use in its place one ounce of dry, pulverized castoreum (beaver castor) or one ounce of the common musk sold as perfumery. Mix well and bottle securely until used.

"After setting the traps, apply the scent with stick or straw or by pouring from the bottle to the grass,

weeds or ground on the side of the trap opposite that from which the wolf would naturally approach. Never put the scent on the trap, as the first impulse of the wolf after sniffing the scent is to roll on it."

LONDON WOOL PRICES.

The following were the prevailing prices for wool in London on October 19 of this year. These prices are for wool washed on the sheep's back and shrinking around 25 per cent.

Lincoln	39 cents
Southdown	48 cents
Shropshire	46 cents
Hampshire	46 cents
Oxford	45 cents

RAISE IN FOREST

GRAZING FEES

We understand that the Forest Service is now making estimates for an advance in the grazing fees on all National Forests. For some time, Congress has taken the position that these fees are not high enough and that the prosperous condition of stockmen enables them to pay more. This matter of grazing fees will be taken up at the National Wool Growers' Convention.

RAILROAD RATES

FOR CONVENTION

For the Fifty-third Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers' Association, the railroads are granting special rates of one and one-third fares for the round trip. The convention meets in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 4, 5 and 6, 1917. A thousand sheepmen are expected to attend.

VALUE OF MANURES.

A bulletin of one of the experiment stations gives the fertilizing value of the manures from the different domestic animals. The values given per ton of manure are as follows.

Horses	\$2.56
Cattle	2.00
Sheep	4.45
Swine	3.38

EWES WANTED

Wanted to lease a band of ewes for a term of years.

Reference Given.

KARL H. ASMUSSEN
R. 5. BOISE, IDAHO

MT. PLEASANT RAMBOUILLET FARM



Some of My Stud Rams.

My breeding is from the world's most noted flocks

We offer for 1916-300 very choice yearling rams, large, smooth and fine wooled; also some ewes of the same type. We furnish rams for prominent breeders. For particulars call or write.

VISITORS WELCOME.

JOHN K. MADSEN, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

COLORADO FILLING UP.

John Erricson, manager of the Burlington Road feeding station at Montgomery, Illinois, has been looking over the feeding prospect west of the Missouri River. He said: "Wyoming lambs are moving to Colorado feed lots by the trainload. The October and November movement over the Burlington will be approximately 800 cars. In

spite of high prices for feeding lambs and a heavy feed bill, northern Colorado will feed more lambs than last season from present indications. The San Luis valley will not feed as many as last year owing to short crops, but there will be a decided increase in the Arkansas Valley.

"In the North Platte country the increase in lamb feeding over last year will be marked. While the alfalfa crop there was short, feeding has been so profitable for two years past that everybody has confidence, although buying both stock and feed is considered risky. Alfalfa hay is worth \$6@9 per ton in the stack and corn has been contracted at \$1.70 per hundred weight laid down.

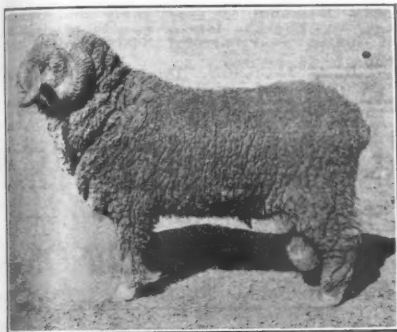
"All through the range sheep country flock owners are feeling good. Drought in central Wyoming cut down feed, but much grain and oil cake will be shipped in with the object of keeping ewes in condition to take care of their lambs in the spring. Ewe lambs have been saved and every ewe held is likely to get through the winter and unless something goes wrong, Wyoming ought to have a good lamb crop next spring."

NEGLECT BIG FEEDING LAMBS.

Thousands of half-fat lambs went to the shambles during October because they were heavy and feeders were reluctant to go up against weight. This may be a mistake as such lambs were available around \$9.50 per hundred-weight, a substantial reduction from what light stuff commanded. Feeders have a mania for light lambs and are carrying it to an extreme. Packers are to blame, to some extent, as they discriminate against weighty stuff when returned to market fat. It is a condition that depresses the fat lamb market by throwing an excessive number into killers' hands at one time when, if taken to the country, the stuff would have been more equitably distributed.

J. E. P.

Arrange to meet your neighbors at the National Wool Grower's convention.

**RAMBOUILLETS
RANGE RAMS — STUD RAMS**

One of My Stud Rams.

I have for sale 400 registered Rambouillet Range Rams as well as a few Stud Rams. My rams are large, smooth and heavily wooled.

John Seely
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

**REGISTERED
RAMBOUILLETS**R
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Bred and Raised by Us.

Our flock consists of 1000 Registered Rambouillet Ewes, 1000 Purebred unregistered Rambouillet Ewes. We offer for 1916-300 Registered Yearling Rambouillet Rams many of which are suitable to head the best American flocks.

Also 330 Purebred Yearling Rambouillet Range Rams.

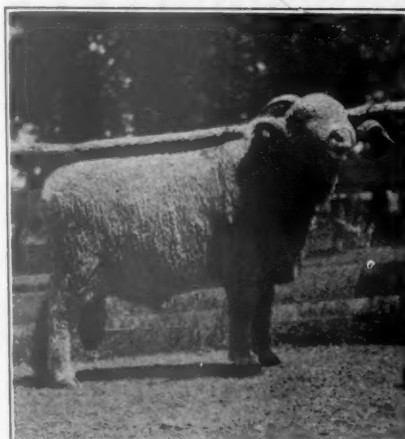
We will also sell 1000 Cotswold and Lincoln Yearling Rams part of which to be imported from Canada. Before purchasing elsewhere we invite your careful inspection of our flock.

QUEALY PETERSON SHEEP CO.
COKEVILLE, WYOMING

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"We are breeding big, smooth bodied, heavy woolled, open faced Merino Rams. 700 yearlings for next season.

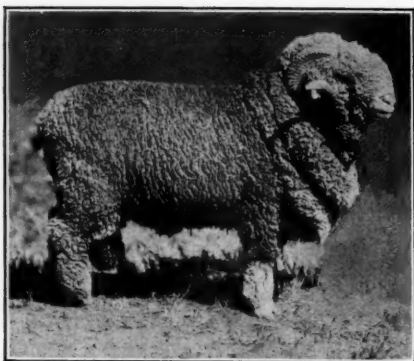
L. U. SHEEP COMPANY
DICKIE, WYOMING

WE ARE SOLD OUT

One of Our Stud Rams

We desire to announce that we have sold every ram we had to offer during 1916. We sold 1100 Rambouillets, 400 Crossbreds and 200 Hampshire rams. We have closed out our Hampshires and in the future will offer only Rambouillets and Crossbred rams. We thank our patrons for their liberal purchases and assure them of better rams each year.

Cunningham
Sheep &
Land Co.
Pilot Rock, Oregon



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes

STOCK TRAILS.

Most stockmen around here regret the passing of a one section homestead bill, but we are resolved to make the best of it. Our range in southeastern Oregon was slipping pretty fast under the half section homestead, and this will only hurry it up a little. We are glad the bill provides for stock trails as they are badly needed. I think we should have had them years ago. In some sections it is now difficult to get stock from range to range without a long road drive. In laying out these trails, they should be made a mile wide and every six or seven miles two or three sections ought to be set aside for a grazing ground. These grazing areas should be located so that you could drive from one to the other in a day. Then, it seems to me we ought to have separate trails for sheep and cattle; this would avoid a lot of trouble when the country is all taken up.

Unless some one has full authority over the use of these trails, they aren't going to furnish much feed. Every one will make a rush to hit them first in the spring and fall and the first few bands will get all the feed. I think they should be regulated so that each band would have to move so far each day and leave some feed for the next fellow.

Who is to say where a trail is to be withdrawn? It seems to me that small groups of stockmen should get together and have these trails laid out before it is too late.

C. X. JENES, Oregon.

GOOD OUTLOOK IN UTAH.

"The sheep prospect in Utah is excellent," said D. R. Goudelock of the Indian Creek Cattle Company of Moab, when in Kansas City recently. "We are wintering about 10,000 breeding ewes and regard them as good property. Our wool clip sold at 30 cents. Demand for breeding ewes locally is without precedent, and sales have been made at the highest prices on record, although there is general indisposition to part with the stuff."

Stud Rams **RAMBOUILLETS** Range Rams

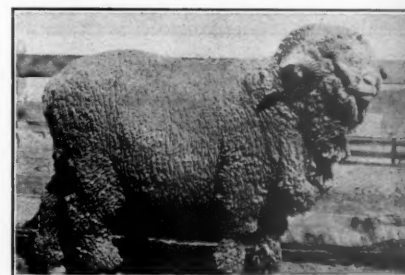


Our Champion C. Ram at Frisco

We offer for sale a large number of registered Rambouillet stud rams and range rams. Will sell in lots of one to a carload. We invite your careful inspection of our flock.

R. A. JACKSON, Dayton, Washington.

RAMBOUILLETS — AND — AMERICAN MERINOS



WE HAVE FOR SALE 1000 RAMS BOTH RAMBOUILLETS AND AMERICAN MERINOS

Registered and unregistered rams in both breeds. Range rams our specialty.

Baldwin Sheep Co.
Hay Creek, Oregon

WOOL SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA

Sydney, October 2, 1916.

The resumption of the weekly sales in Sydney last week was marked by a large increase in quantity offered over previously advertised figures, and a sudden advance in freight which was sprung upon the trade without warning of any kind. Selling brokers in announcing the total to be submitted gave the figures as 38,250 bales, whereas actual offerings eventually exceeded 46,000. As regards the freight question, on Monday morning the first day of the sales and whilst buyers were valuing the heavy catalogues on view, word was passed round that freights would be advanced immediately from $3\frac{1}{2}c@4\frac{1}{4}c$ on greasy and scoured to $5\frac{1}{2}c@7c$ respectively. There was nothing to be done but to bow to the inevitable, but it certainly seems unbusinesslike on the part of shipowners to raise their rates in such a manner and without giving the trade due and fair notice of their intention to make

so radical an increase. In these times, however, they hold the commanding cards and buyers will probably have to accept any conditions they may choose to impose upon the trade.

Making all due allowances for these advanced rates of freight, the market proved exceptionally strong for all grades of the staple except short and faulty Merinos and bury crossbreds which descriptions ruled weaker than at the previous auctions.

Super and fine Merinos and good combing sorts could not be purchased any cheaper and wools showing extra quality were, if anything, rather dearer. Quality is in keen demand and Japan, France and Italy seem prepared to pay almost any price for specially fine haired wools.

Taken all round the selection was an excellent one and it is many years since we have handled a better grown, sounder or more robust clip. Many wools, from a Bradford point of view, could scarcely be improved upon. The condition which a fortnight ago was distinctly dangerous has taken a com-

plete right about turn, and the bulk of the clips submitted this week opened out wonderfully dry and free of yolk. Absolutely free wools, as is usual at this period of the season, are very scarce, but we do not think that burrs are by any means more in evidence than usual, rather the reverse in fact, and many of the clips which are carrying a good deal of fault are so excellently grown, that the defect will not prove harmful when they come to be worked up. Judging from these earlier wools the present clip will be lacking in fineness compared to its predecessor.

As regards buyers' operations Japan was a keen purchaser, taking the bulk of the best combings on offer. With freight available to them at three farthings a pound the gentlemen operating for that center are in a distinctly happy and advantageous position as compared to their heavily mulcted competitors. The local mills being in a similar position as the Japanese also made their presence felt in the room. France took a fair amount. Italy



THE UNIVERSAL MARKER AS WORN
BY THE BUCK.

The Universal Sheep Marker

An Indestructible Mechanical Device

which enables the rapid, scientific and automatic marking of large or small flocks of sheep during breeding season. The Universal Marker is made of high grade sheet metal plates, which is hung securely in place by a strong webb harness. It is also constructed so that it can be adjusted to any size buck.

Cost of the Universal Marker

IN LOTS OF
DOZEN OR LESS **\$2.00 each.**

IN LARGER
QUANTITIES **\$1.75 each**

Marking Material 10c and 15c per Color.

FOR DETAILED EXPLANATION of the Universal Marker, with citation of advantages over the old style and head marking system write.

The Universal Marking Device Company

247 West 2nd Street

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CASPER, WYOMING

WILLIAM WERNER, AGENT IN CHARGE.



THE MARK ON THE EWE AS MADE
BY THE UNIVERSAL MARKER.

135

Pianos and Player-Pianos

**Must Be
Sold
at Once**

Store lease and fixtures for sale at what they will bring. Many purchasers have taken advantage of our retiring from business.

Now is the time for you to

**Buy Your Piano
or Player-Piano
for Xmas.**

Come in and let us talk it over with you. It costs you nothing to investigate. Never before has such an opportunity been offered and probably never again will you have your choice of such well-known grand, up-right and player-pianos as Everett, Krakauer, Ludwig, Story & Clark, Apollo, Smith & Barnes, Strohber, etc., at so small investment. If you have not all the ready money to spare we will arrange payments to suit you.

**Carstensen &
Anson Co.**

74 South Main Street
Next to McCornick's Bank.

Salt Lake City

bought fairly freely and the same may be said of the home trade.

A good number of American buyers have put in an appearance, which points to the fact that the trade in the states must have some idea that the embargo will be lifted, or that some concessions may be made. We can learn nothing on the subject on this side.

No sales are being held in this market this week. On Monday next the 9th inst., auctions will be resumed with offerings again probably on the heavy side. Except for breaks for Brisbane fixtures the weekly Sydney series will from next week be carried on till the 21st December, when the Christmas recess begins.

Heavy rains have just lately fallen in New South Wales, especially on the coastal districts. Victoria has been experiencing a similar visitation.

Rumors are afloat of the possibility of serious labor troubles in the near future, which should they eventuate will certainly cause complete dislocation of the trade.

Freight $5\frac{1}{2}c@7c$ per pound, plus $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and \$5.00 per ton for Yorkshire centers.

Exchanges are unaltered.

W. P. MARTIN & CO, Australia.

SHEEP ON ALFALFA.

A banker who has much money loaned to small farmers who are running their sheep on alfalfa pastures recently said to the writer. "It is wise to be very careful about advising farmers to place their sheep on alfalfa pastures for it has been my observation that sooner or later they have a tremendous loss. This fall, we advanced the money to a farmer to buy 600 ewes at \$8 per head. These he placed on alfalfa and all went well for a time. The other day he lost 163 head of these ewes from bloat in a short time. No apparent cause exists for the bloat; it just happened. While I think in most cases it pays to pasture sheep on alfalfa, I always feel much safer when my money is tied up in sheep that are grazing on blue grass or mixed pastures."

CHICAGO MARKET.

Top sheep prices and range on bulk:			
Week ending—		Bulk	Top
January 8	.....	\$ 6.00@ 7.25	\$ 7.50
January 15	.....	6.75@ 7.50	8.00
January 22	.....	7.25@ 8.25	8.50
January 29	.....	7.00@ 7.80	8.25
February 5	.....	7.00@ 7.75	8.25
February 12	.....	7.00@ 8.25	8.35
February 19	.....	7.00@ 8.10	8.50
February 26	.....	7.25@ 8.35	8.75
March 4	.....	7.25@ 8.50	9.25
March 11	.....	7.65@ 8.50	8.90
March 18	.....	7.85@ 8.60	9.25
March 25	.....	7.25@ 8.85	9.35
April 1	.....	7.60@ 9.10	9.25
April 8	.....	7.35@ 9.00	9.25
April 15	.....	7.50@ 8.25	9.40
April 22	.....	7.40@ 8.75	9.00
April 29	.....	8.00@ 8.75	9.25
May 6	.....	7.00@ 8.10	9.00
May 13	.....	7.60@ 8.50	9.50
May 20	.....	7.75@ 9.10	10.00
May 27	.....	8.00@ 8.75	9.50
June 3	.....	7.75@ 8.50	9.50
June 10	.....	7.25@ 8.00	9.00
June 17	.....	7.00@ 7.60	8.00
June 24	.....	6.75@ 7.50	8.00
July 1	.....	6.75@ 7.75	8.00
July 8	.....	6.75@ 7.85	8.00
July 15	.....	6.75@ 7.50	8.50
July 22	.....	6.50@ 8.10	8.25
July 29	.....	6.75@ 8.15	8.50
August 5	.....	6.75@ 8.25	8.40
August 12	.....	7.00@ 7.85	8.25
August 19	.....	6.85@ 7.90	8.00
August 26	.....	6.75@ 7.85	7.85
September 2	.....	6.75@ 7.50	7.75
September 9	.....	7.00@ 8.50	8.50
September 16	.....	7.50@ 8.50	8.50
September 23	.....	7.25@ 8.50	8.50
September 30	.....	7.00@ 8.25	8.50
October 7	.....	7.00@ 8.00	8.25
October 14	.....	7.00@ 8.10	8.10
October 21	.....	7.00@ 8.10	8.25
October 28	.....	7.00@ 8.25	8.50

Top lamb prices and range on bulk:			
Week ending—		Bulk	Top
January 8	.....	\$ 9.00@10.40	\$10.60
January 15	.....	10.00@10.85	10.90
January 22	.....	10.15@10.90	11.15
January 29	.....	10.00@10.85	11.10
February 5	.....	10.15@11.10	11.25
February 12	.....	10.50@11.25	11.50
February 19	.....	10.75@11.35	11.50
February 26	.....	10.50@11.35	11.50
March 4	.....	10.50@11.35	11.50
March 11	.....	10.65@11.50	11.55
March 18	.....	10.75@11.40	11.00
March 25	.....	11.00@11.60	11.70
April 1	.....	9.50@11.80	11.90
April 8	.....	9.15@11.40	11.50
April 15	.....	9.25@11.85	12.00
April 22	.....	9.15@11.60	11.65
April 29	.....	8.85@11.50	11.65
May 6	.....	9.50@10.50	12.35

May 13	9.40@12.00	12.25
May 20	10.25@10.75	12.80
May 27	10.25@11.50	12.90
June 3	9.25@11.80	11.85
June 10	9.00@10.50	11.85
June 17	9.00@10.35	10.60
June 24	8.75@ 9.95	10.00
July 1	8.35@ 9.65	9.85
July 8	10.50@11.00	11.10
July 15	10.25@11.00	11.00
July 22	10.00@10.60	10.60
July 29	10.25@11.00	11.05
August 5	10.25@11.30	11.40
August 12	10.35@11.35	11.50
August 19	10.25@11.25	11.25
August 26	10.00@11.00	11.10
September 2	9.75@11.15	11.25
September 9	10.25@11.00	11.25
September 16	10.25@11.35	11.40
September 23	10.00@11.00	11.00
September 30	9.50@10.70	10.85
October 7	9.25@10.25	10.30
October 14	9.50@10.40	10.65
October 21	9.75@10.50	10.65
October 28	10.00@11.00	11.10

BOSTON WOOL RECEIPTS.

Receipts of wool at Boston have decreased still further, the total for the month of October being 11,621,105 pounds, including 8,996,221 pounds domestic and 2,624,884 pounds foreign. For the same month in 1915, the total receipts were 20,001,424 pounds, of which 9,138,152 pounds were domestic and 10,863,272 pounds foreign.

Since Jan. 1, 1916, according to the figures compiled at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, aggregate receipts have been 390,888,363 pounds, including 185,107,508 pounds domestic and 205,780,855 pounds foreign. This compares with 368,541,247 pounds for the same period in 1915, of which 161,715,360 pounds were domestic and 206,825,887 pounds were foreign.

Total shipments of wool from Boston during October were 21,025,229 pounds, against 21,584,211 pounds for the same month in 1915. Total shipments from and including January 1, 1916, have been 265,003,154 pounds, compared with 222,522,855 pounds for the same period in 1915.

Arrange to meet your neighbors at the National Wool Grower's convention.

Read This Ad and Do Business With FARMER'S COMMISSION COMPANY

Western Buying and Selling Agents of
**CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, HORSES,
GRAIN, SEEDS AND HONEY**

For Particulars Address
J. M. Russell, Mgr., Roosevelt, Utah

W. H. (HINIE) KLECKER **R. H. (BOB) STOVER**
SALESMAN & MANAGER FEEDER BUYER

HINIE KLECKER SHEEP COMMISSION CO.

NOT INCORPORATED

Home Phone: Office 7211 Main; Sheep Barn
100 Main. Bell Phone 3866 Main.

ROOMS 612-14 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

WE BUY AND SELL SHEEP EXCLUSIVELY.

SULPHUR

ALL GRADES—ANY QUANTITY
FROM A BAG TO A CARLOAD

Z. C. M. I. Drug Store

WOOL BAGS

We handle more Wool Bags
than any dealer in the inter-
mountain region.

PAPER TWINE

"Reliance" Paper Fleece Twine has the
greatest possible tensile and tying strength.

SHEEP SHEARS

B. B. A. and 71 or
Trades Union Shears

SOFT ARKANSAS and
LILY WHITE OIL
STONES



SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH

Salt Lake City, January 4, 5 and 6.

Bring Us Your Power Problems

Their solution may be a far easier matter than you suppose. Every effort of this organization is directed toward making our electric service universally available.

Utah Power & Light Co.

Utah-Idaho Live Stock Loan Co. LIVE STOCK LOANS

Telephone Was. 412

1023 Kearns Bldg.

Salt Lake City, Utah

Money to loan on cattle, sheep and hogs. Ap-
plication blanks will be sent upon request.

M. K. Parsons, President

R. T. Badger, Secretary and Treasurer

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F. J. Hagenbarth, Vice-President

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When Writing to Advertisers Mention The National Wool Grower

**"You Want the Best
for Your Money"**

Ask your grocer for

**Parker's Star Brand
Peas and Tomatoes**



STAR BRAND

**BETTER QUALITY AT THE
SAME PRICE**

**Demand PARKER'S STAR
BRAND, accept no substitute**

PARKER'S Peas and Tomatoes are packed by experienced canners in the most up to date plants, and are guaranteed to be perfectly fresh and wholesome.

The W. J. Parker Canneries

OGDEN, UTAH

The largest packers of peas and tomatoes
in Utah

Mention the National Wool Grower

TREATMENT FOR STOMACH WORMS

The New Zealand Department of Agriculture have recently issued the following statement:

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"When sheep begin to show dullness and weakness accompanied by 'black scour,' if at the same time they are coughing, and one is inclined to think the cause of the trouble is lung-worm, even if the lung-worm has been seen coughed up from the lungs or sneezed from the nostrils of the affected sheep, the stomach-worm should be suspected. Let the farmer's energies be exerted in carrying out a line of treatment that will destroy or remove this parasite, and it will be exceptional if

he does not get better results than he has usually obtained in treating such cases for lung-worm.

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"All sheep owners should furnish themselves with a suitable drenching flask for this kind of work. One of the best is made of tin, is shaped like a long-necked bottle, and has a capacity of about 8 ounces, but a hole on one side prevents it holding more than 6 ounces. When dipped into the vessel containing the drenching mixture it is filled to the top, but on raising it per-

Mr. Sheepman:

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Cotton Seed Screened Nut Cake

wide and favorably known throughout the West. Ask for prices. The new crop 43 to 45 per cent protein, September, October, November, and December shipment.

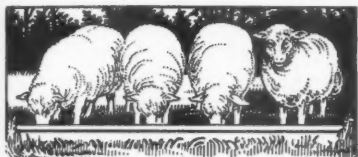
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MENTION THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.



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Proper feeding not only produces a better clip of wool, but it brings a bigger price for sheep. Not more feed, but the right feed—properly balanced. Sheepmen have found

SUNRIPE STOCK FEED

to be the most practical, profitable and economical feed for sheep. It is a highly nutritious mixture, of oats, wheat, barley, cottonseed meal and beet sugar molasses. Sheep like Sunripe Stock Feed and "do well" on it. Ask your dealer or write for prices.



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AUSTRALIAN WOOL FREIGHTS.

(London Wool Record.)

The news as cabled from Sydney by our correspondent that freights for greasy wool will have now risen 5½c per pound is very ominous. This means that greasy wool cannot be landed here in Bradford, England, under 9c per pound, and many assert that it will cost 10c. There is no wonder at there being a slight readjustment of values in Australia on this account. The writer well remembers the late Mr. John S. Horsfall telling him that early in the present century he secured freight to bring his well-known Widgiewa clip at ½c per pound. The prices bid for his wool in Melbourne were to his mind so low that he decided to ship 80 per cent of his clip, which came home in the bottom of an old sailing vessel, and when sold in London the following September it realized in the neighborhood of 30c per pound. Today's rates are simply outrageous, and it is high time we had government control in shipping as in the wool trade.—

Salt Lake City, January 4, 5 and 6.

"We buy and sell everything"
UTAH-IDAHO BROKERAGE COMPANY
No. 339 West 2nd South Street
Phone Was. 2987. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Hay, corn, cotton seed cake, oats, barley or anything that the sheepman needs.

Cotton Seed Cake Corn, Barley, Oats and Hay

CARLOAD LOTS. QUICK SHIPMENT.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO CONTRACT COTTON SEED CAKE CORN, HAY and FEED STOCK SALT

ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND VIRUS
Write us for particulars.

QUICK SHIPMENT ALWAYS.

BROWN BROKERAGE CO.
ECCLES BLDG., OGDEN, UTAH

COTTON SEED CAKE

Nut size, pea size, and meal for November, December, and January delivery your station. We represent the mills of Imperial Valley, Texas, and Oklahoma in the highest per cent protein. Write or wire us for prices delivered.

COLLINS BROKERAGE COMPANY
318 Dooly Block, Salt Lake City, Utah

COTTON SEED MEAL AND CAKE

Much cheaper than last year. Easiest handled, most economical and most highly concentrated stock food known. Can be fed on range or in pan. Absolutely no waste.

Write or wire at my expense.

JOHN A. STONE

702 Boston Building,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

"You Want the Best for Your Money"

Ask your grocer for

Parker's Star Brand Peas and Tomatoes



STAR BRAND

**BETTER QUALITY AT THE
SAME PRICE**

**Demand PARKER'S STAR
BRAND, accept no substitute**

PARKER'S Peas and Tomatoes are packed by experienced canners in the most up to date plants, and are guaranteed to be perfectly fresh and wholesome.

The W. J. Parker Canneries

OGDEN, UTAH

The largest packers of peas and tomatoes
in Utah

Mention the National Wool Grower

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JOHN A. STONE

702 Boston Building,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Identify Your Stock

The reason lost stock is seldom returned is because they lack Perfect Identification. Each animal should carry an ear tag with name and address of owner stamped thereon.



The "Perfect" Tag should be used because it is the lightest tag manufactured; made of aluminum; non-corrosive and non-poisonous. This ear tag is endorsed by stockmen all over the United States.

Send for FREE Sample Tag and Prices.

SALT LAKE STAMP CO.

67 W. Broadway

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Buick

The Thinker

The buyer of a Valve-in-Head Buick Six is NOT a faddist. He is a thinker. He can NOT be "stampeded."

Men who will possess the upward of 66,000 Valve-in-Head Sixes long before the end of the 1916 season will have thought Six and Valve-in-Head months before they become owners. Their act of purchase is an outward manifestation of a conviction. A conviction based upon the two most vital of motor car essentials, POWER and SMOOTHNESS. Both are flexibility—efficiency—economy. Both are tried, tested and proven.

ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION. WE'LL BE DELIGHTED TO TAKE YOU FOR A "BUICK" RIDE—ANY TIME.

**RANDALL - DODD
AUTO CO.**

Auto Row Salt Lake Was. 4560

AT KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Receipts of sheep and lambs in October this year at Kansas City were 239,055 head; an increase of 56,371 head over October last year. Western Colorado contributed more of the receipts here than any other section, showing a big gain over last year. New Mexico furnished a fair number of feeding lambs and yearlings, and Texas sent several consignments of feeding lambs from the Del Rio district. The Panhandle of Texas and Oklahoma sent more than the usual number, and a fair number of natives from nearby points were included.

Prices were low the first part of the month, but gained strength through the month, with some fluctuations. Predictions that eleven dollars would be paid for western lambs in October were realized only on the last day of the month, when \$11.10 was paid. Native lambs as usual at this season are coarse and weighty, as a rule, and have a wide range, the month closing at \$9.75 to \$10.90 for them. Fat ewes changed less than lambs, selling at \$6.50 to \$7.35 through the month, closing at the best point. Occasional lots of yearlings were received, best light weights closing at \$8.75, very few wethers included in the supply. Receipts from the range country in November will be very light, and few early fed lambs are located in Kansas City's territory, hence receipts will run light here in November, and there should be a firm market through the month, some of the dealers here pre-

dicting twelve dollar lambs by December 1st.

Feeding lambs were rather slow sale first part of October, but were in strong request the last half of the month, lambs weighing 55 to 60 pounds selling at \$9.60 to \$9.85 at the close. Texas lambs weighing 48 pounds on the Mexican order, sold at \$9.80 to feeder buyers middle of the month. Breeding stock has been scarce and firmly held, breeding ewes at \$7 to \$8.50 largely, choice young ewes worth up to \$9.50.

FREE FROM SHEEP TICKS.

In yours of October 11th, you asked me concerning the sheep ticks, and whether our section is bothered with them. I can only say, that I have never had any trouble with sheep ticks, at any time. I used to think it was because we had all Merino type of sheep, pretty fine wool, but for the last four or five years we have had fully one half or more of our flock cross-breds, and still we are not troubled with any ticks. Although many rams that we have purchased in Washington had ticks on them when they came here, and I thought we might have some trouble from this source, but we never have. However, I do know of three or four flocks, neighbors of ours, that were dipped last spring for ticks alone, and they were fine wool sheep. I am at a loss to know just why it is. It does seem to me, however, that they always prefer to work on a poor sheep rather than a fat one.

F. A. ELLENWOOD, California.

CHICAGO TOP PRICES, 1916.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Native lambs	\$10.90	\$11.35	\$11.25	\$11.25	\$12.50	\$11.00	\$11.10	\$11.25	\$11.35	\$11.25
Western lambs	11.15	11.50	11.90	12.00	12.90	12.25	11.05	11.50	11.40	11.15
Feeding lambs	10.90	11.20	11.50	8.50	9.30	9.65	10.25	10.75	10.40	
Native yearlings ...	9.50	10.00	10.00	10.50	.....	9.00	9.75	9.00	9.00	9.25
Western yearlings .	9.85	10.35	10.50	10.90	12.10	9.25	9.60	10.00	9.00	9.25
Feeding yearlings ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.10	7.85	8.60	8.50
Native wethers	8.25	8.75	9.00	9.25	.....	8.25	8.50	8.25	8.50	8.50
Western wethers ...	8.50	9.25	9.35	9.40	10.00	8.15	8.40	8.40	8.50	8.65
Feeding wethers ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	7.00	7.35	7.50
Native ewes	8.25	8.50	8.85	9.25	10.00	9.00	7.50	7.75	7.85	7.75
Western ewes	7.90	8.10	8.85	9.00	9.25	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.50
Feeding ewes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.75	5.75	6.50	6.25
Native breeding ewes	8.00	9.85	10.00	10.00	9.00
West'n breed'g ewes	8.75	10.50	10.50	9.50

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November, 1916.

FROM SHEEP INTESTINES.

The National Provisioner gives the following instructions for the manufacture of catgut from intestines of the sheep:

"The sheep casings are thoroughly cleaned as for sausage; that is, fatted and slimed until nothing remains but the white, tough membrane, or the intestine proper. This is then split into even strands by means of a razor blade fixed upright on the splitting table. These strands are then spun together and stretched on drying frames.

"The strings vary as to strands. An American E violin string requires six strands, while the European needs but four; this may be owing to the quality of the sheep guts. The strands are spun together by means of a spinning wheel while yet damp and pliable.

"While on the drying rack the strings are polished, a block with several grooves covered with very fine emery paper being used for the purpose. The polishing must be carefully done, as there is a tendency to weaken the strings in the process. As soon as the strings are dry and polished they are taken from the frame, coiled separately and wrapped in oiled paper ready for shipment.

"Essentially the process is the same in the manufacture of any kind of string, whether the fine gut string used by surgeons, the musical string, or the heavy string sometimes used as belt lacing. The finer the strings, however, the more carefully must they be handled in the process of manufacture."

SHEEP INSTEAD OF DAIRY COW

Please favor me with a copy of your publication. Several friends, including the writer, all breeders, are considering the wisdom of organizing a campaign to restore, if possible, in New York and New England states the breeding of sheep as an industry. The unprofitable dairy cow is the curse of the majority of our Eastern farms. We know that sheep will not only restore depleted fertility, but they can be made to produce a much larger and safer in-

come than the "robber cows" which are daily forcing their owners towards bankruptcy. Our state agricultural institutions in the East do not display the initiative nor do they command the confidence of the rural communities as they do in the West. Constructive legislation is the need of the hour in these parts. The live stock industry usually receives scant consideration. Therefore, one of the first essentials in our campaign is to find a publication that includes some educational matter in every issue instructive to both the beginner and the seasoned breeder and feeder so if you have such a medium we would try to arrive at some understanding whereby it could be sent direct to the sources upon whom we will center our energies. The quantity needed will of course depend upon how

your publication fits into our plans.

LINCOLN GRAFFLIN, New York.

HEAVY LAMBS.

In the last issue of this paper, we promised to give the weight of each train of Wood Live Stock Company's lambs shipped this year from Spencer. As all these trains are weighed after a twelve hour shrink, the weights are interesting. The first train weighed 79.4 pounds; the second, 78.8 pounds; the third 83.2 pounds; and the fourth 80.7 pounds. These are the weights of each train with the feeder end cut out. How many feeders were cut out, we cannot advise, but these are good weights for April and May lambs. They were by Hampshire rams and out of crossbred ewes.

MORTGAGE LOANS FOR SHEEP MEN

Woolgrowers having ample ranges and large flocks are invited to correspond with us regarding long time mortgage loans. Established 1890. Assets \$15,000,000.

SPOKANE & EASTERN TRUST COMPANY

J. P. M. RICHARDS, Chairman.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

R. L. RUTTER, President.

Farmers and Stockgrowers Bank

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Capital \$300,000.00

Surplus and Profits \$20,000.00

Overland
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Phone Was. 1934

Browning Auto & Supply Co.

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KNIGHT
Sleeve-Valve Motor



Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

The Dependable Dip **KILLS SHEEP TICKS**

and other parasites

For the treatment of Sheep Scab, Mange, Ringworm, etc.

Helps the rapid healing of Shear Cuts, Scratches and Wounds.

A Dip That Does the Work Without Injury

To the Animal or Fleece.

No burning of the Fibres

No Staining, No Poisoning

No Sickening

Lambs go to the mother immediately after dipping.

EASY TO USE, EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL

Equally Good for All Livestock
Kills Lice, Mites, Fleas, etc.

**A SANITARY PROTECTION
AGAINST
HOG CHOLERA
and other contagious diseases.**

Experiments on live hogs prove that a 2½ per cent dilution of Kreso Dip No. 1 will kill Virulent Hog Cholera Virus in 5 minutes by contact.

Write for free descriptive booklets on the care of Sheep and all livestock.

Parke, Davis & Co.
DEPARTMENT ANIMAL INDUSTRY
Detroit, Michigan

CAUSE OF "SPEWING SICK- NESS" IN SHEEP DISCOVERED

Washington, D. C.—The cause of the previously unidentified "spewing sickness," which has affected large numbers of sheep of western ranges in recent years has been traced by specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to poisonous elements in the western "sneezeweed," which is eaten by the animals. This plant has not been known heretofore to be poisonous. While the studies have not been completed and methods of treatment, therefore, cannot yet be recommended, the department has issued a preliminary notice warning owners of sheep not to permit their flocks to eat appreciable quantities of the poisonous plant.

The botanical name of the sneezeweed is *Dugaldia hoopesii*. It belongs to the composite family and is a rather stout perennial, growing to a height of between 2 and 3 feet. The stem is leafy, the leaves being thick, oblong, and of a deep green color. The plant may bear one or several flowers which resemble a small sunflower. The rays are of an orange color, the disk is brownish orange. From the color of the flowers it is sometimes called "yellowweed." The plant grows at elevations of between 7,000 and 10,500 feet, and the blossoming period in the Wasatch Mountains ends the middle or last of August. It is found from Wyoming in the north to Arizona and New Mexico in the south, and as far west as California. While it is found in valleys and along streams, it is not confined in its habitat to low ground, but may grow well up on hillsides. It is a rank-growing plant, and, in some localities, has largely taken possession of extensive areas on the range.

While sheep suffer rather severely from eating sneezeweed, the experiments so far conducted indicate that under range conditions horses and cattle are not poisoned. This is due probably not to the fact that the latter animals are not susceptible to the poison but to the fact that under ordinary

range environment they do not eat largely of it.

Sheep poisoned by sneezeweed show depression, weakness, salivation, nausea accompanied with vomiting, and a weak, irregular pulse. Diarrhea is common, and bloating is a prominent symptom in sheep poisoned on the range. The effect on the pulse is especially characteristic, and it is evident that the toxic principle in large doses has a specific effect on the heart.

All parts of the plant are poisonous, but experiments of the first summer seem to indicate that the flowers are somewhat more poisonous than the leaves. The plant acts as a cumulative poison, cases of acute poison rarely, if ever, occurring on the range though it is known that a sheep may be poisoned by eating in a single day 2½ to 3 pounds of the weed. Most cases of range poisoning, however, are the result of feeding extending over several days or perhaps two or three weeks. In such cases a sheep probably eats an average of 1½ pounds daily. The actual exhibition of symptoms may be precipitated by an unusually heavy feeding of a single day when hungry sheep come upon an especially thick area of the plant.

For Dipping Tick Lice Healing

CARSOLIUM DIP

**is effective
with no injury**

For Sale By

Strevell-Paterson Hdw. Co.
Salt Lake City, Utah

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At the present stage of the investigation no medicinal remedy can be recommended. The main reliance must be upon prevention. If herders recognize the dangerous character of the plant they can make it a point to see that their flocks do not graze on it. No bad results are to be expected from eating a few plants, but, inasmuch as it is a cumulative poison, care should be taken to see that the sheep do not get it day after day. Care should be taken, too, to prevent especially hungry sheep from grazing in an area of sneezweed at any time, as, under such circumstances, cases of acute poisoning may result.

RABIES IN NEVADA.

In your September number you published the views of "A Sheepman from Elko, Nevada," regarding the scarcity of coyotes and the effect of rabies in reducing their numbers, which is misleading. In order to present the facts as they appear to those with a broader opportunity to observe the situation, will you kindly publish this letter.

Rabies spread slowly, with quite a long incubation period. It will not exterminate coyotes or other susceptible animals. It is not contagious, natural infection resulting only from the bites of rabid animals. If these conditions were reversed and rabies spread rapidly like foot-and-mouth disease, for instance, it might eventually destroy the coyotes. A large number of coyotes have died from it, but, were it not for the active campaign which has been waged against them by the U. S. Biological Survey and the State of Nevada, their scarcity in certain regions would be less noticeable. For this work proper credit should be accorded the Federal and state officials who are doing efficient work.

Rabies is epidemic over a large territory. Its prevalence will be lessened but it will become endemic and remain so as long as a carrier remains. That is the usual history of the disease and we have no reason to hope that it will be completely eradicated in the range country. The losses of live stock have

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been heavy and we cannot hope to be relieved of the tax rabies will lay upon that industry. The loss can be materially reduced and held in check if the present vigorous campaign against rabies carriers is continued but if it is relaxed the losses will increase as the direct result.

Allow me to refer to Humboldt County as evidence that rabies has not exterminated the coyotes. I cite this county as I happen to have the figures given at hand. Rabies was well established there by June, 1915. Large numbers of coyotes have been killed in addition to those succumbing to rabies. In spite of this in July, 1916, ten to twelve hunters, doing routine work, making no special effort, killed and turned in to the Biological Survey, 264 coyotes. It was estimated that but from three to five per cent of them were rabid. This does not look like the "disease will die out in a year or two."

Such facts lead me to question the conclusions of the "sheepman" quoted in your article and live stock men should not be misled by faulty conclusions based upon insufficient observations.

DR. W. B. MACK, Director,
State Veterinary Control Service.

AROUND MOUNTAIN VIEW, WYOMING

We have had a very dry summer and fall through out this section of the country. The most of the sheep are in good condition, but the winter range is short. Most of the sheepmen are buying hay to feed their herds through the winter. Hay is worth from \$10 to

\$12 a ton; previous years it had sold for \$6.

A few sheep have changed hands around here this fall. Breeding ewes are worth from \$8 to \$10 per head, while a few old ewes have sold for around \$5.50.

The sheepmen that held off from contracting their lambs last spring and waited until fall to ship made \$1.00 a head on their lambs.

The sheepmen are paying a bounty of \$2 and the county, a bounty of \$1.50 on coyotes. This is encouraging a great many to trap. We are in hopes to see great results toward the extermination of the coyote, the sheepman's enemy.

I am a reader of the National Wool Grower and look forward for it every month, and I think that every sheepman should take it for it is chuck full of good information.

RALPH HICKS, Wyoming.

STATEMENT

Of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

Of The National Wool Grower published monthly at Salt Lake City, Utah, for October 1, 1916.

State of Utah, County of Salt Lake—ss

Before me, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Mr. S. W. McClure, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the National Wool Grower and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, National Wool Growers' Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editor, Mr. S. W. McClure, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Managing Editor, Mr. S. W. McClure, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Business Manager, Mr. S. W. McClure, Salt Lake City, Utah.

2. That the owners are: The entire stock of the National Wool Grower is owned by the National Wool Growers' Association and thirteen state wool growers' associations. No individual has a dollar invested in the paper.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

S. W. MCCLURE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of October, 1916.

W. O. CLELLAND,

(Seal)

Notary Public.

My commission expires September 7, 1918.

Do not forget the time and place of the Fifty-third Annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association.

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We have looked over the sheep which we have branded with your sheep marking ink. In every case so far the paint has stood the weather as well as our standard paint. We have also scoured up a sample of wool which had been saturated with your ink and then dried in the laboratory since October 19. It scoured out perfectly.

Very truly yours,
J. H. Hill
Wool Specialist.

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HORAN PREDICTS DEVELOPMENT

"We are on the eve of an increase in lamb production east of the Missouri river," said "Joe" Horan, the Armour buyer who cut a wide swath on the developing Denver market during the past season. "No boom is to be expected. The increase will be gradual and mainly in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. There are also signs of revival in Wisconsin, which, by the way, should be a heavy producer. Ten or twelve years ago, I could go out on the Chicago market during the fall season and buy two to four thousand Wisconsin lambs single handed, other buyers getting as many. Now we do not get as many in a season as one buyer was then accustomed to claiming as his share.

"Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri show a disposition to buy breeding ewes and within the next five years will be raising far more lambs than at present. But the big increase will be south of the Ohio river, principally in Kentucky and Tennessee. The number of ewes to be bred in those states will be at least fifty per cent more than last year. They have been going from Chicago and Missouri river markets since early in the season and if they get proper care ought to materially augment the spring lamb movement from that quarter. Southern lambs have been realizing good prices for five years past, and it is surprising that the increase has not been noted before.

"I doubt if the West will have more lambs next year. Prices have been high and when the breeder can get \$8.40@8.50 per hundredweight on the range for ewe lambs, he is not to be criticised for letting them go. The surprise is that any are held back. Any material increase must be in the East.

"I believe the industry has gone on a permanent and stable basis. The era of wide fluctuations and low prices has passed. We are getting too many people who eat mutton and wear wool, while flocks have been running down. Present prices may be shaded, but it is improbable that the time will ever

come again when a ewe flock will not be a good investment whether as a farm or a range proposition.

"Flock maintenance on the farm will in my judgment be facilitated by using Rambouillet ewes and Hampshire rams. This cross produces a useful lamb profitable alike to the grower and butcher. The Rambouillet has the hardihood and grazing qualities essential to close herding and the Hampshire makes an ideal combination.

"Yes, Denver has the making of a big sheep market. It is well situated and I believe it will grow rapidly."

PREPARED FOR WINTER.

A visitor to the office of the National Wool Grower from eastern Oregon spoke as follows: "In eastern Oregon, particularly in Malheur County, the range is in good shape. Fall rains have brought the grass along, and there is good feed in most sections. Stockmen have prepared for winter as never before. They have purchased alfalfa hay at a cost of from \$6 to \$8 per ton and laid in a good supply of it. The Malheur Ranch Company, the largest sheep outfit in Oregon, has about 8,000 tons of alfalfa on hand. This one company will lamb 16,000 ewes in February and March. Last year it winter-lambled 9,000 and the year before 5,000. It has one of the best sheep outfits in Oregon and will soon be lambing all its ewes in winter."

IN NORTHERN WYOMING.

The sheep industry in this vicinity is without doubt, in the most flourishing condition of its history. However, many sheepmen are being compelled to reduce their herds or in some instances, go out of business entirely, due to the advent of the dry farmer.

The shipping is about done for the season, most of the lambs having gone to market or been delivered to feeder buyers in fulfillment of contracts made during the summer.

The season has been unusually dry,

November, 1916.

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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but most lamb weights have been fully as heavy as in former years.

Sheep are all out of the mountains now and the country was covered with a blanket of snow on October 19.

This is the first snow of any consequence this fall and will be of great benefit to the ranges.

There will be but little pulp feeding at Sheridan this winter. The entire output of pulp at the Sheridan Sugar Factory having been contracted to a cattle company.

We have a very short crop of hay, but the quality is excellent and prices high.

T. A. STOUT, Wyoming.

A NEW SHEEP TERRITORY.

Gradually a promising sheep industry is being developed in Wisconsin along the Lake Superior shore. It promises to assume large proportions. Bayfield county is the center. Late in October, M. L. Carlson and W. N. Townsend sold on the South St. Paul market a shipment of fat lambs that realized \$10.10 per hundredweight, the feeder end selling at \$8.75.

Complaint has been made by grazers that grass in north-central Wisconsin does not carry sheep advantageously. Those who have made the experiment assert that they have been disappointed in the feed they found after stock was turned in. Many of the Montana sheep grazed there have reached market thin, which was probably due to excessive expectancy of the grass available in brush land. There is no doubt that a grazing region of superior capacity lies along the shore of Lake Superior and that it is destined to become a sheep country.

J. E. P.

WOULD HOLD

MEETING ELSEWHERE

The Salt Lake sale was certainly a fine showing for the first time, and would have been better had it not been for the strike situation interfering as it did. Next year and the year following will be much better. It will be the big event of the National Wool Grow-



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ers' Association from now on, and the annual meetings will be of secondary importance, so that in the future, with the ram sales being held at Salt Lake, which is the proper place, owing to the fact that it is most centrally located, and the National Wool Grower being published there, they should by all means hold the annual meetings at different places throughout the western country. A few years ago it was the proper thing to make Salt Lake headquarters for the National Wool Grower, and also, perhaps, it was alright to make Salt Lake the permanent meeting place of the Association, but now, with the Ram Sale becoming an annual event, and the big event of the year, it should by all means be held in Salt Lake, and the headquarters for the Wool Grower should be made in Salt Lake, but the meeting place should be at different places, or there is liable to be too much Salt Lake, and it will be better for our National organization. I hope when we meet in January that this will be discussed somewhat.

F. A. ELLENWOOD, California.

WHY THE SHEEP WERE SOLD.

Recently we discussed with a man from Pennsylvania the cause of the disappearance of sheep from many sections of that state. This man owns a farm and kept sheep from 1865 until about 1902. However, since about 1885, the number of sheep kept on his farm had been from 15 to 30 head as against 200 head kept before that time. In the opinion of this farmer the dairy cow has been the chief factor in displacing the sheep on Pennsylvania farms. He estimates that a good dairy cow will bring in about \$130 per year, while a good ewe produces in lamb and wool about \$8.50 per year. On this basis a farmer would need to keep 15 ewes to get the same return as from one cow. This farmer believed that about 8 ewes would consume as much as one cow. Naturally the cows took more labor, but this labor also did the farm work. Aside from the greater revenue derived from dairy cows, the cow kept up the fertility of the farm

by making great quantities of manure, something that was lacking with sheep. This farmer would not again keep sheep for he felt that unless large amounts of rough feed were worked up into manure, the fertility of his place would run down. He agreed that sheep were far more pleasant to handle and were much less expense than cows. As this man kept sheep for 37 years, we asked him about his losses from dogs. He thought that during all those years his losses from dogs amounted to about 15 sheep and that there were fewer dogs in his section today than 25 years ago.

He thought that only two factors would serve to bring back the flocks to the farms, viz. the high price of labor and the prosperity of the farmers themselves. Labor was scarce and inefficient and as sheep required less of it than dairy cows, they might be substituted.

Many farmers are now well-to-do. They do not desire to sell their farms for land values have not advanced with other farm products. As sheep are pleasant to handle, he knew many such men who had disposed of their dairy cows and substituted a flock of sheep, and in this way sheep might come back to some extent.

WILL GO TO NEW ZEALAND FOR SHEEP

I have decided to leave on November 30 with my family for Japan, China, The Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand. I will put in a month or more in New Zealand investigating sheep conditions in that country. I expect to buy two or three hundred head of Romneys, Lincolns, and Corriedales while in New Zealand and bring them back with me to the United States. I expect to purchase some very select sheep as one cannot afford to go so far and bring back inferior specimens. We will stop at Honolulu on our way home. Kindly send me papers on New Zealand and Australia showing advertisements of the different flocks of sheep.

H. STANLEY COFFIN, Washington.